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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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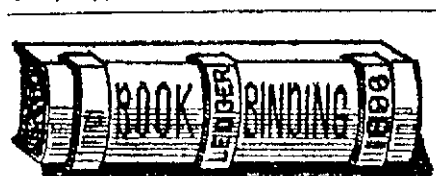
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

Most Impressive Ceremony in History.

ADDRESS BY COL. G. F. LITTLE

Naval Battalion and Offi- cers of Warships.

Nuuanu Cemetery Crowded With
Spectators—Handsome Floral
Emblems.

Saturday marked an epoch in the
life of the G. A. R. in Honolulu, if the
size and extent of the demonstration is
to be taken into consideration. The
town was alive from noon on, and
nearly every store in the city was
closed in order that employers and em-
ployees would have an opportunity to
witness the proceedings.

The battalion from the Philadelphia
and Marion came ashore at 2 p. m.
Carriages and wagonettes were at the
wharf to convey Admiral Beardslee
and staff to Palace Square, where the
procession was formed. The naval
forces marched up Queen to Fort, to
Merchant, to the Square, headed by the
Flagship Band. A detachment of
eight bluejackets, bearing a large and
handsome floral design. The mari-
nes were dressed in white, and wore
white helmets.

When the visitors had formed on
the mauka side of the Square, the First
Regiment, N. G. H., Col. J. H. Fisher
commanding, marched from the Drill
Shed down Likelike street, and took
the right of the line. Later, wagon-
ettes and carriages, containing 35 mem-
bers of the G. A. R. and Sons of Vet-
erans and officers of the Citizens'
Guard, took their positions. The pro-
cession formed as follows, and took
up the line of march:

Platoon of Police.
Marshal: C. H. Eldredge.
Lieutenant Colonel Fisher and Staff,
Followed by Non-Com. Staff.
Hawaiian Band.
First Regiment, N. G. H.
U. S. Naval Battalion, 10 Companies.
R. R. Ingersoll Commanding.
Carriages Containing Members G. A. R.
President Dole and Staff.
Members of Cabinet.
Admiral Beardslee and Charge d'Aff-
aires Ellis Mills.
Officers of Flagship Philadelphia and
Marion and W. Porter Boyd, Depu-
ty and Vice Consul General.
Representatives Sons of Veterans.
Representatives of Citizens' Guard,
Escorted by Mounted Reserve,
Commanded by Marshal
A. M. Brown.

Counting a short rest at the foot of
Judd street hill, it took the procession
about 25 minutes to get to the ceme-
tery in Nuuanu. The company of po-
lice, under Captain Parker, marched
into the Ewa side of the cemetery and
drew up in line near the stone wall,
mauka of the graves of the soldiers,
near which the Memorial Day exercises
were held. The military companies
marched further up the road and the
companies from the American men-
of-war marched in some time after
the police with the U. S. S. Philadel-
phia's band at the head, playing dirge-
like music. Forming a square, just
mauka of the graves, the men took an
easy position until the beginning of
the exercises.

Just Ewa of the graves was a square
set aside for the President and his
staff, Admiral Beardslee and his staff,
commanders and officers of the Ameri-
can men-of-war, United Charge d'Aff-
aires Ellis Mills, United Vice Consul
General W. Porter Boyd, the speaker
of the day, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, and
Rev. D. P. Birnie.

The members of the G. A. R. and
representatives of the S. of V. filed in
and seated themselves on benches sur-
rounding the Ewa and mauka sides of
the graves.

Chairs just mauka of this were
placed in position for the audience.
Counting the occupants and the people
scattered all over the grounds, there
must have been fully 1,500 present.

After music by the Philadelphia's
band, came the G. A. R. ritual by Com-
mander R. J. Greene of Geo. W. De
Long Post, No. 45 G. A. R., as fol-
lows:

Post Commander Greene, addressing
his comrades, said:

"The duty of today is of impressive
significance. We meet to honor our
dead, to deepen our reverence for their
worth, to strengthen among ourselves
the bond of fraternity by recalling the
memory of experiences common to us
all to encourage a more generous char-
ity for our comrades who are sick or
in distress, and for the destitute wards
of the G. A. R. to renew our pledge of

loyalty to our country and our flag,
and to emphasize in the minds of all
who unite with us the privilege and
duty of patriotism.

The prayer by Chaplain William Mc-
Candless was followed by the ritual by
Post Commander R. J. Greene and
Capt. Louis McGrew, S. of V., as fol-
lows:

Post Commander Greene:
"Sons of Veterans, what brings you
here?"

Capt. Louis McGrew (saluting):
"Comrades of the Grand Army of the
Republic—We meet with you today to
join you in paying homage to the Na-

far away from the scenes and incidents
which this day and its ceremonies com-
memorate, we have assembled—as
comrades and friends first—to thank
the venerable Chief Magistrate of this
nation for his generous assent to
and participation in the cere-
monies of this day. And, secondly,
to commune with each other on the
prowess of the American Army and
Navy of the United States and the
work achieved by each arm of the
service which is the common heritage
of all true Americans. Our feelings,
therefore, are rooted today in some
cherished grave which stretches from

call under the divine inspiration of
patriotism. These are the true types
of manhood, for they were ready to
die for their country. There is a les-
son in each human life thus sacrificed.
Let us draw from one of these:

Over a third of a century ago the
comrade who lies sleeping so quietly
in a patriot's grave, on the hilltop or in
the valley, under an imposing tomb or
an unmarked grave, was a youth upon
life's threshold, with perhaps no
thought of country or flag. One day,
as he walked, busied with the bright
dreams of youth; full of ambition
that took in only self, home and

down to the battle dark and dread, at
once to glory and to the grave.

Comrades, let me invite your atten-
tion to another picture from the real
life of the period which this day and
its ceremonies recall:

We were alive, some of us, to see
the second year of the war close in
December, 1862, at Stone River, amid
disorder and disaster; but we look
again and we see the same divided
army arise at day-break from the
blood-soaked battle field, and clothed
in the divine panoply of the eman-
cipation proclamation, retrieve our shat-
tered fortunes, turn defeat to victory,
and leave Stone River a synonym for
glory. We follow the various wings
of the army from Antietam to Gettys-
burg, to Pea Ridge, to Donaldson, to
Shiloh, to Vicksburg, to Knoxville, to
Chickamauga, to Chattanooga, to Frank-
lin, to Nashville, and from Atlanta to
the Sea!

Why, my fellow citizens, members
of the Grand Army of the Republic
can look back into the dim vista of
receding years and see their comrades
in their enthusiasm climb the very
battlements of heaven, and plant the
glorious old stars and stripes upon the
blood-bought battle field above the
clouds!

We are with them on the summit
of Lookout Mountain, in the crater of
Petersburg and in the struggle of the
wilderness. We see them weak and
straggling beaten and murdered by the
guerillas. We are with them in the
foetid pens of Andersonville, Belle-
isle and Libby, where lipless famine
mocked at want. We see their pale
faces light up as, enfeebled by starva-
tion, they told of home, as wounded
and dying they gave messages to com-
rades to carry to loved ones, should
ones perchance survive; yet we never
saw a look of regret upon their pale
faces, never a word of repining at
their fate.

I am not now talking of mythical
heroes nor of ideal knights of song or
story, but of our heroes who sleep to-
day beneath a wilderness of flowers,
the men and boys who left the vale be-
tween the cold and barren peaks of
two eternities, gave their lives for their
country and in defense of its flag, and
maged beyond the eternal heights to
dwell for evermore.

We come to honor these. They may
not have died amid the glorious rush
of battle, nor in the whirlwind of the
charge; they may have come out of the
stormy conflict untouched by shot or
shell, but they brought back with them
the seeds of that disease which short-
ened their lives and laid them low.
We are come not only to honor these,
but as well our patriot dead wherever
they sleep. We speak these words for
all who sleep in nameless graves, we
strew flowers over every resting place
of the boy in blue, for we have them
all in our hearts today. We stand
with bowed and uncovered head in the
presence of those who for their country
died:

"In fancy all are here, the night is
o'er.
And through dissolving mists the
morning gleams,
Enclustering round their hearts we
see once more
The heroes of our dreams."
Did these men die in vain? No, a
thousand times, no!
"They never fall who die in a great
cause.
The block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun,
Their limbs be strung on city gates
and castle walls,
Their bodies be laid low, as these
lie here,
But still their spirits walk abroad!"

Naught that is good and true can
die. Their memories live as an inspira-
tion. In every household the sweetest
and most precious memory is that of
the boy who marched away, passed
into the smoke of the battle, marched
on, or returning, only came to die. Who
of you, my friends, would part with
such a memory? What tales they tell
of devotion to country, of heroic en-
durance, love faith and courage. Bet-
ter than all the tales of knightly cour-
age are those voices from the Spirit
land.

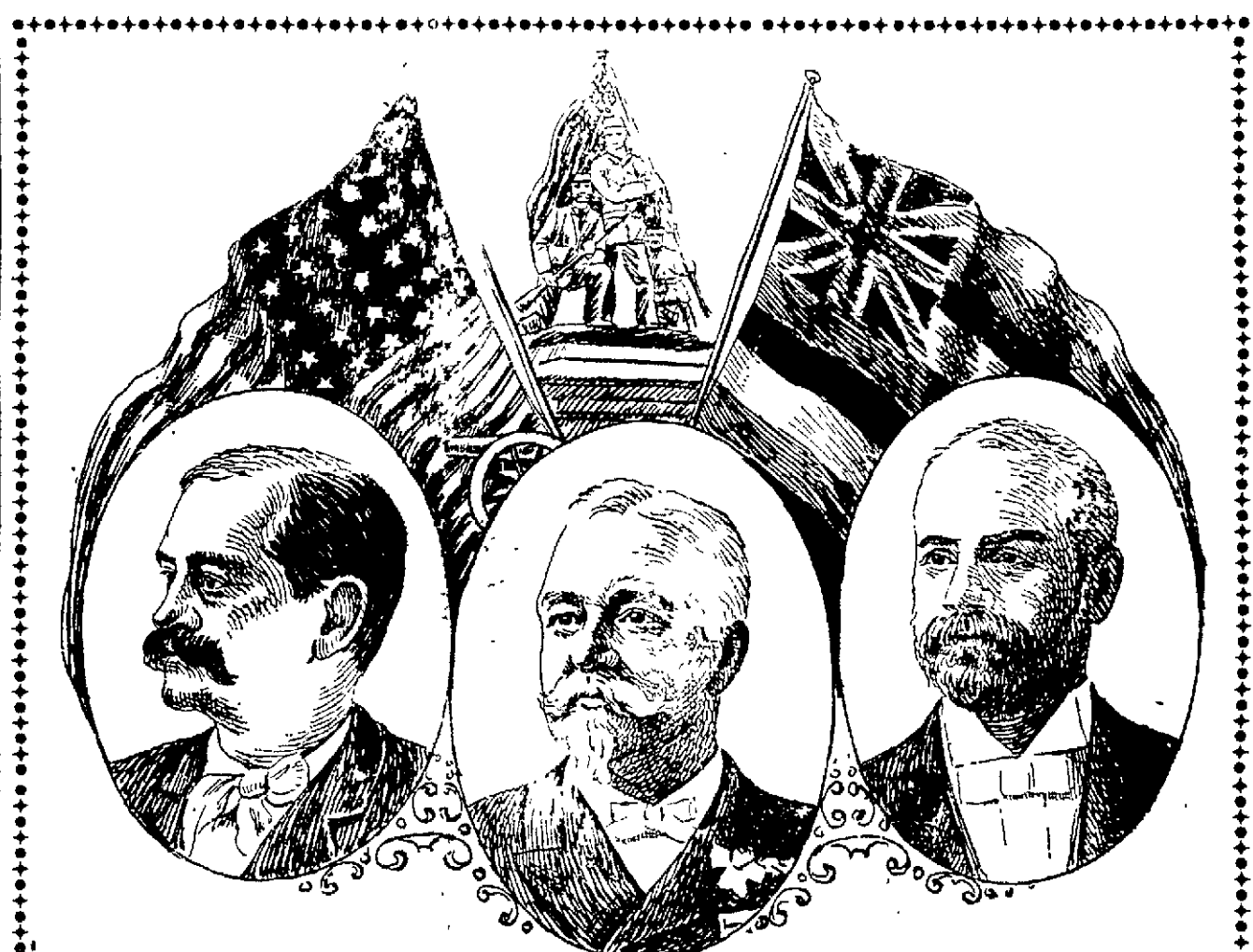
And let us remember that the brave-
ry was not alone confined to the boys
in blue, who went forth to do battle
for their country and for their coun-
try's flag; the mothers, wives and
sweethearts of the land bore equally
their part in the struggle. Woman's
love for a defender is proverbial; be
that of the nation or individual; and
her hero-worship of the soldier is
touchingly sweet.

The grand old German poet and
philosopher, Goethe, has said "Wee
unto the land when women cease to
love its soldiers." So it is said:

"The maid who binds her warrior's
cush, with smile that well her pain
dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
one starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone regard the tear,
and Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart hath shed a drop as dear
as e'er bedewed the field of glory!"

The wife who gives her husband's
sword, with little ones who weep
and wonder,
Then bravely speaks the cheering
word, that though her heart be
rent asunder

Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
the bolt of death around him
rattle,
Her heart hath shed as sacred blood
as e'er was poured on field of bat-
tle!



C. H. ELDRIDGE,
Marshal of the Day.

R. J. GREENE,
Post Commander.

COL. GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Orator of the Day.

tion's dead. We have come not only
mindful of our obligations as Sons of
Veterans, but in response to the dic-
tates of our own hearts, to do our
duty as citizens and as sons of sol-
diers and sailors, to give to the loyal
men who followed the flag from the
shadow of Sumpter and to the sunlight
of Appomattox, a manifestation of our
appreciation and an assurance that we
shall ever hold in grateful remem-
brance their loyal hearts, their daring
deeds and their unflinching fidelity to
principle, to flag and to country."

Post Commander Greene:
"Sons of Veterans—We give you
welcome. May you ever be true to
our comrades gone, and when we have
pitched our tents in the silent bivouac
of the dead to you shall we commit
these loving memories and know that
you will not be recreant to the trust."

Captain Louis McGrew:

"Commander: We appreciate your
words of courtesy and confidence, and
we would assure you that in paying
reverent honors to the dead, we would
also render just homage to the living.
Comrades of the Grand Army, we sa-
lute your dead."

Post Commander Greene:
"Sons of Veterans:—We thank you,
and we shall feel as we go to our
homes, as never before, that when the
last comrade of the G. A. R. is mus-
tered out, the integrity of the Nation,
the honor of the flag and the memory
of our dead will be guarded by the
Sons of Veterans against every stain.
And now, as in this silent camping
ground of our dead, with soldierly ten-
derness and love, we garland these
passionless mounds, let us recall the
memory of our comrades who made
their breasts a barricade between our
country and its foes; let us recall their
toils and sufferings, their heroism
their supreme fidelity in camp, in pris-
on pen, on the battlefield and in hospi-
tal, that the flag, for which they
fought, and from the shadow of whose
folds they were promoted, might never
be dishonored; that our country, for
whose union and supremacy they sur-
rendered their lives may ever have the
fervent and enthusiastic support of ev-
ery citizen, and as we stand before
every grave as before an altar, we
pledge our selves that, so help us God,
the memory of our dead shall strength-
en in us a more loyal patriotism."

The ceremony of the decoration of
the graves was performed by Comrade
William F. Williams, Officer of the
Day, who strewed the various grave-
with flowers, at the same time repeat-
ing in solemn tones the words:

"Cover them over, yes, cover them
over,
Parent and husband, brother and
lover;
Crown in your hearts those dead ho-
roes of ours,
Cover them over with beautiful flow-
ers."

This finished, the comrades of the Post
placed their little floral tributes at
the graves, and then came the ritual
by the chaplain. Following music by
the U. S. S. Philadelphia band came the
address of Comrade G. F. Little, of
Hilo, speaker of the day:

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:
In this beautiful sunny southland,
earth toward heaven, and catches the
dews of Him who watcheth the lilies.
So that away from the turbulent
streets of the living, with a shadow of
a great mystery, making thoughtful
their eyes and grave their faces, come
today millions of people, from every
town and hamlet, from the palace of
the rich, from the chafened pathetic
homes of the poor: from across the
broad expanse of our great common-
wealth turns the tide of human souls
toward that one small plot—God's
acre—the Silent City of the Dead—and
the least earthly home of those who
thought life but a small thing to give
for a just cause—for a country's lib-
erty and perpetuity—turns toward the
last home of our soldier brothers.

Therefore, it is fitting that in this
distinguished presence and on this sa-
cred, Memorial Day our words should
be brief and in harmony with the spir-
it of the hour. It is imperative that
they should as well be fearless and
frank and have the clear ring of sin-
cerity, courage and loyalty.

It is no time for idle words—or
meaningless ceremony. We have come
not merely to scatter the fading flow-
ers, or plant the ephemeral cross;—it
is an hour for lessons of patriotism,
for renewed vows of loyalty to country
and flag, for drinking in and inspiration
of heroic lives. Every year since the war
Nature's divine tear drops have fallen
upon the blossom-strewn turf that
rests upon their pulseless hearts—
hearts that once throbbed in the bos-
oms of the most heroic of sons of men
—the brave, the loyal, deathless sol-
diers—yea, every year is strewn above
their narrow resting places the rose-
mary of remembrance and the panis-
ty of thought—fresh as their own fadeless
memories in the hearts of their coun-
trymen.

Comrades who slumber here, name-
less heroes who rest in unknown
graves, soldiers living, men and wo-
men, one and all, it shall not be said
we dared not speak living, fearless
words for country, flag and liberty to-
day. If there be one here who loves
not his country and his flag, we speak
not to him. If there be one here who
loves and honors not these, our dead
heroes, let him go hence; we have no
words for him. If there be one here
who does not know that the cause for
which these men gave their lives was
right—eternally right—let him scat-
ter no flowers, for these ceremonies
typify the purity of the cause, no less
than the nobility of their lives.

In this spirit, let us come to the pre-
cious duties of the hour. We are here
to honor the dead who died for their
country—and yet the dead hear not—
sleeping under the beautiful green-
sward of their country, whether of
birth or adoption, their resting places
warned by the summer sun and
watched over by the quiet stars, they
little reckon what words we pro-
nounce, what songs we sing, or what
flowers we strew. No poor words of
ours can add to the imperishable hon-
or that crowns them, no flowers we
strew can add to the sweetness and sa-
credness of the memories they have
left behind them. Those who lie here
are our uncrowned kings, our patriot
heroes; men and boys who went from
their homes, answering their country's

friends, the lightning flashes the news
of that cannon shot way down at
Sumpter, that awoke a nation, and
awoke, too, a race of heroes. As sud-
denly, and, coming as a revelation, it
flashed across his conscience that he
had a country that had sheltered him
and a flag that had protected him, to
which he owed a man's highest duty.
He had no thought of that before, but
now it flashed upon him and thrilled
him with an intensity that subdued his
youthful ambitions and dissipated his
selfish dreams and made him feel a
swelling of the heart he had never felt
before. And then he noticed the men
he knew gathering in knots, and
heard them discussing with earnest
faces in quivering, indignant tones,
and startling news, and he felt the
fire begin to burn in his own heart;
and then further down the street there
broke upon his ear the shrill notes of
the fife, and he heard the boisterous
drum beat in the village street; he
saw the assemblage of men and wo-
men; he heard the call to arms, the
impassioned appeal; he heard the
names called proudly aloud as the
ranks were being filled; and then,
somehow, he knew not how, with one
great sob in his heart and a boyish
quiver on his lips he found himself
pressing forward through the crowd
to sign with almost nerveless hand,
the enlistment roll, and to give him-
self to his country. Ah! Who can
measure the sacrifice that moment
made? All his boyish hopes and am-
bitions given up and his life devoted
to his country. She asked him to give
up health, and instead accept wasting
disease in camp and hospital, and
starvation and perhaps living death
in prison pens, and that he did. She
asked him to take the risk of mangled
limbs and a maimed and mutilated
body, and perhaps, a nameless grave,
and he did not stagger at that. Think
you, my friends, who are here today
with no such test upon you, what
heroic self-sacrifice was there?

Comrades over a third of a century
removed, from that eventful day in
our lives, we can hardly comprehend it
and all that it pretended to us, for it
must be borne in mind that, that war
meant divided families, broken hearts,
ruined homes, and whose victories
were heavy with bitterness, since the
triumph of our forces and the lifting
of our glorious flag meant the agoniz-
ing defeat of a brother. But now the
lapse of time has mellowed the in-
tensity of these events into an un-
utterable sadness. And then at night
when the blare of martial music had
died away, and the thrill and enthusi-
asm had gone, how bravely, and yet
how lightly too, he tried to tell his
father and mother, and that other one,
whose heart had so strongly twined
about his own, of his resolve; and
when he saw the startled look of pain
that swept across their faces, the
quivering lip and the starting teardrop,
fullness of his sacrifice came over him,
and for a moment he faltered. But
bravely, oh so bravely he took up his
burden, and to the sick note of the
bugle and the tap of the boisterous
drum he marched heroically away to
tent and field, to hospital and prison
pen, to the long march in the sum-
mer's heat and winter's cold, down,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

"The mother who conceals her grief, while to her breast her boy she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief, kisses the patriot brow she blesses.

With none but her sacred God to know the grief that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod received on freedom's field of honor!"

At each recurring anniversary of this day we should untie the old flag, rally round it and re-assert the fundamental truths of national liberty, and pledge our lives anew, our fortunes and our sacred honors to the cause which we fought, and for which our comrades so gloriously died. For experience has taught us that danger menaces when treason is glorified and disloyalty deified as patriotic virtues. The future is not assured when words designed to keep alive in the hearts of the old, and kindle in those of the young the fatal dogmas which made the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States of America possible; and we should rebuke all such sentiments vigorously, and impress upon those who are to follow us the fact that when seeds of sedition are sown with impunity in any form, a harvest of rebellion is very surely to be reaped.

But let us at this late day be just and generous, let us distinguish lest we condemn harshly. Standing in the presence of these, our dead, and feeling the electric thrill of those mystic ties which stretch to every patriot's grave, and that bind with cords of steel the hearts of men who endured hardships and braved dangers indescribable in the camp, on the battle field and in prison pens. We can appreciate and sympathize with that kindly feeling that brings together the boys who wore the grey. We have no words of condemnation for that true and noble spirit which prompts to commemorate in marble the courage, devotion and heroism of those who fell in the "lost cause." Let our Southern brothers chisel in imperishable marble the forms of virtues of those patient, gritty men who for four years looked into our eyes and faced the thunder of guns with unquailing spirit; let them treasure the old sword, the scarred musket, the cap torn by shot and shell, the tattered blood-stained flag around which they rallied on many a sanguinary field, and hand them down as precious mementoes to their children. This is human, it is manly, it is admirable. No true soldier but would stand with bowed and uncovered head above the dust of these our brothers fallen in an unrighteous, unholy and lost cause. And today we, as a nation, can well afford to join hands around a vast mound and reverently place a wreath of immortals from the grey clouds of the South and the blue heavens of the North. The former in respect for the dead, the latter clasped in an unbroken chain of a nation's honor and in memory of a nation's weal. When faith, the anchor of Christian lifts the coffin lid of hope. But we desire it to be remembered that there is an eternal difference between right and wrong, an impassable gulf between loyalty and treason. And we must ever remember and be ready to assert and maintain that we were in the right, we want that fact transmitted to and engraved upon the memories of the remotest posterity. We know that we are grandly in the right and that they were terribly in the wrong. It is today the unquestionable verdict of history: that distinction shall pass down through all times if loyal lips and works and words can give it eternal significance. No lapse of time will change it, no jugglery of words shall obscure it, no spurious gospel of sentimentalism shall confuse in our minds the old loyal land marks. Keeping the distinction between loyalty and treason clearly and sharply defined ourselves, we shall bequeath to the sons of veterans, our children, the same sacred duty.

Who then, shall dare to impeach the honor of the boys in blue, or the justice of a cause for which they fought? In the language of another:

"The soldiers of the Republic were the solidiers of liberty and right." They fought to preserve the blessings of liberty, and that their children might have peace. They were the defenders of humanity and the destroyers of prejudice, the breakers of chains, and in the name of the future they slew the monster wrong of their time. They finished what the soldiers of the Revolution commenced. They relighted the torch that fell from their august hands, and filled the world again with light. They blotted out from the Statute book laws that had been passed by the hypocrites at the instigation of robbers, and tore with indignant hands from the constitution the infamous clause that made men the catchers of their fellowmen. They made it possible for judges to be just and statesmen to be humane and honest, they broke the shackles from the limbs of slaves and the souls of masters, from the hearts and brains of men, they kept the country on the map of the world and our flag in heaven. They rolled the stone from the sepulcher of progress, and found there two angels clad in shining raiment—Nationality and Liberty. The soldiers were the saviors of the Nation; they were the liberators of men.

In writing the proclamation of emancipation, Lincoln, the greatest of our mighty dead, whose memory is as gentle as the summer air, when laborers sing among the gathered sheaves, copied with pen, what Grant and his brave comrades wrote with swords; grander than the Greek, nobler than the Romans, the soldiers of the Republic with patriotism as shoreless as the air, battled for the rights of others, for the nobility of labor fought that mothers might own their own babes, that arrogant idleness should not scar the back of patient toil, that our country should not be a many-headed monster made of warring states, but a nation sovereign money was scarce and life common all until our flag floated over a Republic without a master and without a slave. Their "lost" made us free, and rendered us secure on any land as insecure as snow upon the volcano's lips.

Rest then, comrades, rest! None

dare to impeach the cause for which you gave your lives. If I were to say a word to the living men and women of this day as to the measure of their duty to their country, it would be our duty to our country, whether of birth or adoption, is to love it, guard and protect it, to keep it always in our hearts, to be most jealous of its honor, to preserve its purity, to enrich it all with our manhood, our courage and affections. Not merely must we defend it, but our duty calls us to make it pure and noble and worthy of being loved, to feel that nothing is dishonorable that can benefit or advance it, that no work is dishonorable to which it calls us, to give it with clean hands and pure hearts our best and most loyal service, and when our duty calls us to leave it, to bequeath it to our children as their most precious inheritance. So no one shall say it is idle and meretricious to garland these graves and pay honor to these dead men, when such lessons come to us in the very act of homage we perform.

Before the clouds of war had disappeared and the sunlight of peace had kissed the land that had been cursed by the fratricidal war, two soldiers' orphans appeared at the door of the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, begging for bread. The injustice to the dependent children of our slain and noble warriors aroused the zeal of our gallant war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, the pure patriot and soldier's friend, and the result was that Pennsylvania took the lead among the sisterhood of states in caring for the children made necessitous by the casualties of war; but state after state of the Union took up the holy cause, and today an army of widows and orphans throughout the North raise their faces to heaven in testimony of a grand system of the soldiers' Orphan Homes, and pour their heartfelt blessings upon the heads of those who gave it birth, and the great States which have fostered them so tenderly. The Athenian may point to the marble shaft at Marathon that adorns the spot whereon the patriots of Greece immortalized themselves. Rome may point to a column of brass in the forum that marks the great victories of the Punic wars. France may exhibit a marble shaft that commemorates the troops that marched through the proudest capitals of Europe. England may take just pride in the badges that decorate her dead and living heroes, but we claim for the states of the North the grandest monument the world has ever seen. They not only decorate their dead and living heroes, but they stretch out their great arms of love and protection, gather to their breast the soldiers' orphans of the land, school them, feed them, educate them, until they stand today the brightest jewel in the diadem of their country's glory.

During the dark days of the rebellion the loyal people of the North and the soldiers of the Union Army relied upon Abraham Lincoln as their savior, and believed his promises as they believed in God; and when the sympathetic Lincoln, kneeling at the bedside of a dying soldier in a hospital, pledged this Government to "care for him who should have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan," the dying soldier knew the promise would be redeemed; and that knowledge cooled his throbbing brow and soothed his dying hour. May the spirit of Lincoln and the hands of our great and mighty dead guide, control and prosper the good work thus delineated by the martyred president.

Comrades, to us this day these ceremonies have an added sacredness as the years go by. Each recurring Decoration Day finds new mounds to garland with flowers, our ranks are thinning; the comrade with whom we touched elbow last year is missing, familiar voices no longer answer to roll-call, we march not so steadily, nor with such soldierly alertness as of yore, and our voices are not so cheery as when we went marching through Georgia.

After a while—well—a little while—we too, shall enter the camp beyond the confines of this grand old earth, where the roll-call is heard but once, and the term of enlistment is for eternity; then may flowers still bloom, may our memories be kept as green and as sacred as we keep these, and now let us take up our grateful work, strew our sweetest flowers, for these who lie beneath the green turf, thus covered with flowers, are worthy of our most touching acts of love and sympathy.

"Yes, cover their graves with beautiful flowers,
We'll deck them with garlands, these brothers of ours,
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away;
Years they have marked for the joys of the brave,
Years they must waste in the sloth of the grave;
All the bright laurels they fought to make bloom
Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb;
Give them the meed they won in the past,
Give them the honor their merits forecast,
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife
Give the laurels they lost with their life;
Cover them over, yea, cover them over,
Parent and husband and brother and lover;
Let us crown in our hearts these heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

My friends, as we walk among the graves of our comrades today and reverently bow head and knee over the lowly hillock, and bedeck with flowers and bedew with tears the turf which lies nowhere else so green, we can feel the touch of unseen hands, we can hear the voices none other hear, we are unattended overawed! We are alone, yet in the innumerable company of our lost men, as if dwelling among the ambles. The old days come back to us: a sea of young men, leaping, laughing, marching, singing, shouting and

fighting. Now all is still. We can hear the rustle of the old flag as it floats in the breezes today, so it rustled and rolled above us over a third of a century ago; as the cannon and musketry of the battle then accentuated its rhythmic flow and flash of war as it glanced across its glorious folds. The star-glow as brightly in its beautiful blue, its stripes stretch out in its graceful, billowy, restless length as grandly still; but the young hearts that then beat below all its majestic motion and music, are now still in the grave, and the undersong of its graceful and melodious roll is a requiem of the glorious dead who fell "asleep by all their country's wishes blessed." God of battles, why should not these young men be with us today? Why should they not enjoy the music of the Union? For if we measure time by the results achieved by them, and of which they were not permitted to live and see the full fruition, we know that these heroes helped to force the hands that marked the progress of civilization full a century ahead. Why should they not be here? Why should not the sowers of this mighty breadth of blessings be among those who garner up the sheaves in the red harvest of war? Enough; so God willed it; and the bright and glorious flag floats on for all and over all, and on this sacred Memorial Day let us bless God for our country, its constitution and its glorious flag, founded by our sires, and saved by the valor and the heroism of the boys in blue.

The roll-call of the dead was a most impressive part of the exercises. Comrade Frederick Sherman, reading the names of the G. A. R. dead, buried in Nuuanu Cemetery, paused after each, but there was a dead silence until the roll was completed, came the answer by the Post Commander: "Gone to join the Grand Army above."

"Fire three volleys," came the command from the officer in charge of the American men-of-war men. This finished, came the notes of the reveille by two buglers to the left of the squad. The singing of "America" the audience and the benediction by Rev. D. P. Birnie closed the exercises.

While the exercises were going on near the Soldiers' graves, the Citizens' Guard were gathered about the last resting place of the late Charles Lunt Carter, where impressive ceremonies were held. Capt. B. F. Dillingham, C. G., made the following address:

"Comrades and Friends:
"We have occasion on this anniversary of mutual sympathy for special gratitude that we are privileged to be numbered among the vast throng of citizens and soldiers, in the United States of America, as well as the people of these fair Isles of the Sea, who have laid aside the perplexing cares and absorbing duties of a busy world to pay loving tribute to the memory of the dear departed. Gathered around this bright, beautiful spot, fragrant with the perfume of sweet flowers, strewn by loving hands, to mark with tender care the final resting place of all that remains on earth of one of Hawaii's noblest, bravest sons; let us draw veil, and close from mutual view the cruel sacrifice that claimed the honored life of the lamented Charles L. Carter. The self-sacrificing love that has led the bravest, truest patriots of all lands to lay down their lives upon the altar of their country, is a monument which will endure when the most elaborate and costly of earth's choicest material shall have crumbled to silent dust. The selfishness of our poor, weak human natures may cry out in the agony of our grief for the irreparable earthly loss sustained through the departure from this life of our loved ones, but the fresh beauty and peaceful serenity of this hallowed retreat, bedecked with smiling flowers, is suggestive of the life immortal and should inspire us with faith and hope, causing us to rejoice in their victory over death and the grave."

The floral decorations were numerous and very beautiful; most of these were made up of wreaths, small crosses, anchors, horseshoes and other designs. The finest piece was that made and taken to the cemetery by the men of the American men-of-war. This was a float, carried by eight men. The design was in the form of a parallelogram. On either side was an American flag; in front and behind was a star and at the corners were anchors, all made of flowers of red, white, blue, yellow and pink. From the center were festooned leis of various kinds. While the exercises were going on this float was carried through the cemetery and the flowers therefrom strewn on the graves of the soldiers.

Another piece worth more than passing mention was a large Citizens' Guard star in white carnations and ferns. This was placed on the grave of C. L. Carter.

Resides decorating the grave of Charles L. Carter, the Citizens' Guard placed floral emblems on the graves of two deceased guardsmen, McGurn and Smith. The grave of Louis Whiting was decorated by some ladies earlier in the day.

New Cycle Track.

There was rather an animated meeting of interested members of the Hawaiian Cycle Track Association last night. From the enthusiasm shown, it is probable that work on the track will begin in a very short time. The officers elected last night were:

P. J. Lowrey, president; E. O. White, vice president; L. M. Vettlesen, treasurer; W. C. Weedon, secretary and C. L. Clement, auditor. In addition to these, H. E. Walker was elected business manager. A track committee, consisting of Messrs. Angus, Giles and King will work in connection with Mr. Walker.

Evangelical Association.

The first of the meetings in connection with the anniversary exercises of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was opened in the Chinese Church yesterday morning. At this conference of Christian workers were those preachers and two students from Honolulu, the preachers from Maui and Hawaii,

and a representative attendance from the membership of the Chinese Church in this city. Besides these were F. W. Damon, superintendent of the Chinese Mission; Rev. A. Ostrom of Kohala and Rev. Dr. Hyde, of this city. The conference is not only for the discussion of matters of detail pertaining to the work of matters of detail pertaining to the work among the Chinese, but also for the deepening of spiritual life among the workers engaged.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Duran House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

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for private residences and add to the comfort of the occupants.

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AGENTS

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JUNE 1, 1897.

DECORATION DAY.

Erecting monuments to commemorate the name and deeds of national heroes is a custom that reaches so far back in the history of the world, that it may well be termed a characteristic of human nature. By the erection of memorials in stone and bronze the people of the United States have followed in the wake of the world, but to the United States alone and particularly to the survivors of the war of the Rebellion has remained the distinction of setting apart one day in the year when the people with their own hands shall erect anew the monument to the honored dead. Structures of stone raised to keep fresh in the minds of the people the prominent heroes have their place; they are in a measure mile stones marking the progressive history of the nation, and future generations will look upon them and contemplate with pride the career of those who formed the protecting bulwark in days of national trial.

The institution of Decoration Day, however, has brought about a custom which appeals more directly to the hearts of the people and serves to keep brighter the principles for which the men of a fast dwindling generation gave their lives. Each year the people place above the graves of soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic a monument of flowers. It withers and dies, but each year it is replaced, thereby turning the mind of each and every citizen to contemplation of what that monument represents. Memorials made by unknown hands never will and never can exert the same influence upon the individual as the one which he with his hands assisted in raising.

On Decoration Day it is not alone the leaders whose memory is honored. There were heroes in the rank and file, men whose names were unknown beyond the limit of their own company, but whose loyalty to home and country was none the less true. Leaders are useless without the phalanx behind them in which each individual is inspired with the determination to act well his part, to do his full duty as a man and a soldier. This tribute to the soldier, to each and every man who responded to the call when his country was in peril is the grand feature of the day. Even those whose fate was to rest in the grave marked "unknown" are not forgotten.

To the men who lived to see the consummation of the victory, this monument of flowers is a loving tribute to comrades. To the younger generation it teaches the lesson that the highest honor attainable is gained in service for one's country and the support of the principles of freedom and justice, that each citizen has more than a selfish duty to perform whatever his station in life. It is said that as long as the veterans live their influence will always be cast on the side of peace and against a hasty rush to arms for the settlement of political differences. The annual assembling of the people throughout the United States and in this country where American sentiment rules, calls to the mind the horrors of war as well as its glories. The people are brought in close touch with the history of the past and the lessons it teaches. By no means the least instructive features of the day are that while it is high honor to fight for the right, every man more than a wheelbarrow or are should be brought into service under skates. The court decided before resorting to the arbitrament of the bullet.

The Japan Gazette refers to the sale of forty million yen worth of Japanese war bonds in England, as the "first installment of the self imposed penalty inflicted for the sake of expansion." This loan from Great Britain's bondholders is regarded as a lien upon the independence of Japan, "for no master is more exacting than the European bondholder." There is more truth than poetry in the comment of the Japan Gazette, at the same time a lien of this character often works both ways. While Japan may have placed itself more or less under the thumb of the British bondholder, it may also be fairly well assured of his good offices in times of trouble. In these days of international combinations it does not always follow that the most independent nation is the most successful in attaining its ends.

While there may be no love lost between the British and the Japanese, these people have a common interest in watching the maneuvering of Russia to gain a foothold in the Orient. Already Japan has a grievance in consequence of the employment of Russian soldiers in Corea, and although no serious international differences have arisen on this point there can be no question of the wisdom of Japan laying its lines for friendship with Great Britain. Friendship backed by the conscience of the pocket book is certainly better than friendship based on a mere matter of sentiment.

In this connection Marquis Ito's journey to England is said to have some significance. It is not often that a high Japanese official goes abroad without the intent to accomplish something for the future welfare of this country. The Cretan trouble is of no direct interest to Japan, but it has been suggested that the episode may furnish precedents that may come into play in dealing with the Hawaiian matter. Now that Japan has come into the great family of civilized nations, it cannot act single handed. It must form friendly alliances commercially and financially, and naturally turns to Great Britain as one of the most powerful agents in directing the future of the Orient.

SCORCHERS AND THE LAW.

The Detroit Free Press has published an article on the legal status of the bicycle, which, in view of the queries made of late in this country is worthy of particular attention. The bicycle, as a prominent factor in popular methods of locomotion or travel is of such recent origin that there has been no little trouble in classifying it. Under the direction of the rattle brained scorcher, the bicycle might well come under the head of an infernal machine, but the trend of legal opinion is to deal kindly with this child of modern invention and finally it has been placed in the category of carriages and vehicles. Blackstone and other common law jurists never knew what it was to spin around the country on the modern two-wheeled pneumatic machine, but the earliest legal decisions relating to the custom are found in the courts of Great Britain.

An Englishman named Taylor, it is said, holds the honor of being the first to take the bicycle into court. One Goodwin sprinted on a certain road and Taylor brought him into court for violating the statute making furious driving of a carriage on the highway an offense. Goodwin did not deny that he was moving at an immoderate pace, but he contended that the bicycle was not a carriage, that the word "driving" is ordinarily understood as it teaches. By no means the least instructive features of the case are that while it is high honor to fight for the right, every man more than a wheelbarrow or are should be brought into service under skates. The court decided before resorting to the arbitrament of the bullet.

riage in the full sense of the word, and that persons riding it may be said to "drive" it in the sense that an engineer drives an engine, although he guides as well as propels it.

This case fits exactly the condition of affairs that might arise in this country. Hawaii has no law defining scorching as a sin punishable by the courts, but it does have a law against fast riding and driving. The bicyclist demands the same courtesy of the road as the man on horseback or in a carriage, and the public demands that the bicyclist shall also be thoughtful of others. American law makes the scorcher, in case of accident, liable civilly or criminally. For recklessly running down a pedestrian he may be prosecuted for assault and battery, and if he kills a human being while going at an "immoderate rate of speed" he may be convicted of manslaughter.

The rumorologist is getting in his work. His vaporings vary from the assertion that within the next few weeks the sugar factors of the United States and the United States Congress will decide unanimously in favor of annexation, to the statement that women and children are leaving town for fear of trouble with Japan. The best suggestion we can offer is to recommend that the public keep cool and remember that it is not always best to believe everything heard on the street. We have no doubt in the final realization of annexation to the United States, but we do not consider the time has arrived when our people can shut up their shops, cease their effort for annexation and sit back with the supreme confidence that the glad day has come. If there are such over confident people, it might be well for them to read the history of religious sect some of whose members thought they were "going up" in 1881. As to the Japanese rumors, we suppose that some of our Japanese residents are predicting that the Naniwa will bombard the town tomorrow or the next day, but prophets of this character know very little of what is going on at the Japanese legation or among Japanese officials generally. The object of warships in this port has usually been to keep the peace and we have no reason to believe the general policy of friendly nations has been changed. The people here will have a better idea of what is to happen when mail steamers arrive from the United States or Japan.

We sincerely hope the police department will make a thorough investigation of the recent alleged ill treatment of prisoners by patrolmen, and either verify or set at rest the numerous assertions that have been made regarding the so-called mistaken policy of the department. There has been a feeling, whether warranted or not is a question—that the department has erred by being more assiduous in its efforts to protect officers than it is in recognizing the rights of the prisoner. In this connection the refusal of the department to allow the prosecution of a patrolman on the charge of highway robbery is quoted. It is stated a prominent official accompanied the refusal to prosecute with the statement that it was probable that the man would be convicted in the courts. To the unthinking public the principle involved in such a ruling is not easy to understand. Patrolmen who do their duty are always liable to be the victims of conspiracy, and it is of course the duty of the department to protect them against trumped-up accusations from men who have suffered. It is to be hoped however, that the protection will not be carried so far as to give the general impression that a patrolman can do no wrong. Public sentiment is usually against the patrolman, but conservative public sentiment is a

good thing with which to keep in constant touch.

At the annual banquet of Cleveland, O., Chamber of Commerce Archbishop Ireland delivered an address upon "The Sure Foundation of Citizenship" that ought to be read in every home, in every nation where the spirit of democracy rules. In closing his speech the Archbishop quoted a sentiment uttered by Emerson that our people may well ponder upon: "The true test of civilization is not the causes, not the size of cities, not the crops, but the kind of men the country turns." Our people point with well merited pride to the churches and the schools of the country both of which are the potent factors for a higher state of civilization, but we may well pause to consider whether the national industrial policy is in keeping with the higher civilization of the church and school. Are we adding men to the community whose influence will be to raise our standards? Are we making the size of cities and the crops the paramount issue? Are the people as a nation carrying the civilizing principles of the church and school into business life?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Independent in reviewing the vote of the Senate on the arbitration treaty shows that the division of votes was not on party or sectional lines. Thirty Republicans and thirteen Democrats voted for the treaty and voting against it were twelve Democrats, nine Republicans and five Populists. Twelve of the Senators voting for it are from the South, fourteen from New England and the East and seventeen from the North. Ten from the South voted against it, two from the East and fourteen from the West. "The defeat of the treaty is not regarded as any rejection of the policy of arbitration, but, on the contrary, the impression prevails that it will lead sooner or later to a universal treaty between Christian nations, that would substitute arbitration methods for warfare. But to have ratified this treaty at this time, it is claimed would have been to morally indorse Great Britain's present 'un-Christian' foreign policy."

The exposition opened at Nashville, Tenn., commemorates the centennial anniversary of the State of Tennessee. The exact anniversary date fell on June 1, 1896, but for reasons best known to exposition promoters the celebration was set for the present year. Tennessee's first hundred years have been years of progress fully in keeping with sister States that felt the full shattering effects of the Civil War. The population has increased seven-fold and of late years manufacturing interests have done not a little to increase the wealth of the State. The exposition holds the distinction of having its buildings and exhibits practically complete on the opening day.

Report in the vernacular papers received from Japan by the last steamer suggest the probability of the Hawaiian immigration affair being submitted to the international lawyers of Norway and Sweden for settlement. The United States is regarded as an interested party. This way out of the difficulties is original if nothing more. It is to be hoped, however, that the matter will be settled out of court, that the two contending parties can come to a mutually satisfactory understanding without calling upon European nations for assistance.

The Boston Herald publishes the following significant memorandum that will interest those pondering over the effect of the American tariff on Hawaiian sugars: "Under the present tariff, according to expert traders' testimony, the cost of 100 pounds of imported refined sugar

was 32.5 cents higher on account of the duty than the cost of the raw sugar needed to make the refined. Under the Dingley bill the difference was 21 cents. Under the Aldrich bill it is 61 cents."

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Newton, the Hawaiian Consul General at Boston, sends out an attractive paper-covered book of "Commercial, Financial and Agricultural Resources of the Hawaiian Islands," with an especial emphasis of the fact that "Coffee is the coming staple product." Our mid-Pacific neighbors are a progressive and interesting people, judged by the information here given, and in view of possible future developments it will do no harm to give wide circulation to such a book as this. The rather unapologetic history of these islands is given briefly, but with graphic directness, and the excellent half-tone embellishments are but a new proof that the office of the Hawaiian Gazette never does anything by halves.—Exchange.

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

Cordial Treatment By Washingtonians During His Visit There.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Independent, in the issue of May 13, writes as follows:

The Chief Justice of Hawaii and Mrs. Judd spent last week in Washington, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster. Mr. Judd is a son of the well-known missionary who went out to the Hawaiian Islands in 1820, and a brother of Mrs. Carter, wife of the late Minister of Hawaii at Washington.

Though it is seventeen years since their last visit to this country, they found many old friends in Washington delighted to see them; and the charming personality of both added to the circle many new friends. They were entertained at dinners and receptions, and there was much regret that their visit could not be extended another week, especially among naval officers who have been to Hawaii and there enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the Judd mansion, and who would have been glad to acknowledge the courtesy in their Washington homes had there been time.

As it was, Admiral and Mrs. Walker gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Judd; and after the dinner they went to the White House and had an hour's visit with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

They will visit relatives in New England, and then go to the commencement at Yale College, where their two sons will be graduated and return with their parents to Hawaii. Chief Justice Judd talked freely of Hawaiian affairs, and declared the Republic to be firmly founded and prosperous. He did not regard the statements made from time to time by Julius Palmer, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's secretary, as important enough to warrant contradiction, believing the facts to be too well understood by the American people. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Judd is one of the four men whom the ex-Queen refused to pardon, even on President Cleveland's offer to restore her throne.

All but four of the "Dole Government" she desired to have banished. But Chief Justice Judd, ex-Minister Thurston and two others she declared must be beheaded. Of course, her decision settled the restoration business with Mr. Cleveland, who at once withdrew his offers of assistance. The presence of the ex-Queen in Washington at this time is regarded as a protest on her part against annexation. At the same time, should annexation be assured, the ex-Queen would be where she could avail herself of the opportunity to treat for a pension or life annuity.

It need hardly be said that the ex-Queen and Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd exchanged no calls last week. By a strange coincidence, also, on the day of the inauguration the ex-Queen occupied a seat in the Senate gallery quite near Attorney General Smith of Hawaii. Mr. Smith was one of the four men doomed to the block by Liliuokalani. At this distance, however, and with the ex-Queen living in Washington, "a lady strictly in private life," as Julius Palmer asserts, it seems impossible to regard her action in the light of high tragedy, or even serious comedy.

INTO THE FROZEN NORTH.

Under the Flag of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mrs. Emma Shaw Coleclough read an interesting paper, at the home of Mrs. C. B. Damon last evening, on her experiences during the summer of 1894 in the Hudson Bay Colony. Some 50 or 60 people were present and listened to the lecturer with marked attention. Mrs. Coleclough has traversed many countries in search of curious phases of life and interesting experiences. She has been a close observer during her travels, and has allowed no detail to escape her.

Last evening Mrs. Coleclough took her hearers through a picturesque region seldom visited by travelers.

It is only by the courtesy of the Hudson Bay Company that any one other than its agents is permitted to journey up the McKenzie river on the company's steamers. Mrs. Coleclough accompanied the wife of a trader on one of the yearly expeditions.

The inhabitants of the region visited are Esquimaux. They live in tents and grass huts. All winter long they are hemmed in by the almost impenetrable barriers of snow and ice, and then it is that the men, most of whom are six feet tall, well-built and hand-

some, lay in their stock of furs and skins. When the ice leaves the rivers in the late spring the country suddenly becomes almost tropical with its vivid greens and genial warmth.

Mrs. Coleclough has a wonderfully vivid descriptive faculty, and her word pictures of the life which she saw during that summer were highly entertaining. She has spent some time in the Hawaiian Islands in times past, and has a lecture on the islands, which she delivers. She says that this lecture is one of the best received of any on her program. On Thursday Mrs. Coleclough will leave Honolulu for Samoa.

"MARAMADUKE"

Excellent Production at St. Louis College Saturday Night.

There was a large audience at the entertainment, given by the Literary Society of the St. Louis College on Saturday night. The attraction was a pretty little drama, called "Maramaduke," and a one-act comedy, "Down You Go." The members of the society have had so much experience in the production of plays that they have reached a point beyond the novice in theatricals.

Every character in both drama and comedy was well sustained, so that it is quite unnecessary to dwell at length upon any particular actor. It may be said, however, that it is rather unfortunate that young ladies could not be drilled to take part in the plays produced there; female characters always add to the interest of theatrical productions.

The stage settings in the plays were good, and reflect credit upon those in charge. The selections by the college orchestra were liberally applauded.

Circuit Court News.

Divorces were granted Saturday to Eliza A. Hickey from William P. Hickey; to Alfred A. Todd from Louiza M. Todd; to Osuye from Tonushima.

In the case of the Republic vs. Rad-din, a motion was made Saturday by the plaintiff to reserve a certain question. The motion was denied, and the case ordered to be continued.

Judgment for \$156.60, interest and costs, has been rendered Okubu in his case against the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company.

In response to his petition and the approval of his accounts, F. W. McChesney was discharged yesterday as assignee of C. L. Breto.

The inventory of the property of Nin Sing Wai was filed yesterday.

Upon motion, the Court ordered yesterday that the injunction, ordered in the case of Kwong Lee Wai vs. Ching Shai be dissolved.

Emma Nawahi was appointed administrator of the estate of J. Nawahi yesterday.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association held its first meeting in Kawaiahao Church early Sunday evening. There was a very good attendance of native pastors from the various islands, and the promise is good for a successful meeting of the association this year. The sessions will be held in Kawaiahao and Kaunakapili Churches. The luncheon to the Sunday School children Saturday will be in the nature of a closing of the meeting of the association.

Mrs. Shimamura to Depart.

When Minister Shimamura and family left Japan they were told that the climate of Hawaii was not a good one for children, so two members of the family were left behind. Mrs. Shimamura has found the climate and society of Honolulu all to be desired, and now wants her children to enjoy some of the pleasures of the Paradise of the Pacific. For this reason alone Mrs. Shimamura will journey to Japan, get her children and return to Hawaii.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

FOR THE FUTURE

Hawaii Set Apart for the Japanese Empire.

UNLESS SHE CHANGES TACTICS

One View of the Situation from Outside.

Belief in Hongkong that Japan Wishes to Try Her New Navy.

The Hong Kong Weekly Press discusses the future of the Islands, and assigns Hawaii to the "Mikado's" Empire eventually. The Press says: The continued existence of the Hawaiian Islands as an independent State may possibly prove impracticable, owing to the personnel of their population. The natives no longer form even a majority of the inhabitants, and there are at least four large sections of the population who may at any time cause the sudden downfall of the administration, if not a condition of revolution. The probable number of inhabitants is about 90,000, of whom at least 20,000 are Chinese, 15,000 Japanese, 9,000 Portuguese and 10,000 or 12,000 other whites of European or American descent. The balance represents the natives and half-breeds. It will be apparent, therefore, that any measure affecting the interests of one of these large sections of the population is liable at any time to create trouble, and perhaps bring the administrative machine to a deadlock. A difficulty has lately arisen, the final issue of which is not easy to foresee. The Japanese emigration to the Islands has been going on steadily for many years, and the emigrants have found profitable employment there. Many of them send considerable sums of money (the fruit of their labor on the plantations) home to Japan, and a good number have also returned to the land of the Rising Sun with their savings. Having found the Islands a lucrative field for their labor, if not exactly an El Dorado, the Japanese peasants flock there in the hope of bettering their condition by amassing a little capital.

The Hawaiian Government appear, however, to think the country contains a sufficient number of Japanese, and have determined to restrict the number. On the arrival recently of the steamer Shinshu Maru at Honolulu with 655 emigrants, only 124 were permitted to land, on the ground that their landing was contrary to certain regulations relating to the landing of emigrants. It seems that 180 of the emigrants, sent by the Kobe Tokoku Kaisha, really violated the regulations under which immigration is allowed, notably that requiring each man to have in his possession the sum of \$50. The other 351 men, shipped under the auspices of the Nippon Emigration Company of Osaka and a similar body of Hiroshima were so provided, but the Hawaiian Government rejected them on the ground that, so soon as they were landed, they would have to return the money to the companies who had shipped them.

Whether this is the fact we are not in a position to say; probably it is a very good guess at the truth. But the measure adopted, compelling their return, seems high handed to the Japanese, and has certainly given offense to the Government and Press of Tokyo. The result is that a Japanese man-of-war has been dispatched to Honolulu, and the Yomiuri Shimbun is excitedly asking what the Consul General in Hawaii was about to permit the affront to Japan. The affair will probably end in the protest now being made by the Japanese Government, and a little flourish with the warship—for the time.

But for the future? The Japanese Government are developing a policy and a navy, and as the latter is costing a vast sum, it is not impossible they may wish some fine day to turn it to profitable account. When Japan has acquired the greatest navy in Asia, and has become one of the maritime powers of the world, is it not likely she will seriously object to her subjects being debarred from settling in the Hawaiian Islands? The present Republic established at Honolulu forcibly disestablished the kingdom, and if this assembly of island notables succeeds in picking a quarrel with Japan, would it be worth the while of either Great Britain or the United States to take up the cudgels on their behalf? For it stands to reason that the Imperial Government could not exist a day if Japan made cause of quarrel with it. The United States would not wish to see Hawaii become a colony of Japan, nor probably would Great Britain care to have the Japanese established in the Pacific in a position of such strategic importance; but it is not at all impossible that such a fate may befall the Islands if their Government does not go warily.

The latter have apparently taken alarm at the increasing numbers of the Japanese immigrants, and have rather tactlessly sought, by the first means to hand, to impose a check on their influx into the Islands. The only result has been to provoke an issue; the Tokyo Government are now alive to the fact that Japanese are unwelcome in Hawaii, and they have strongly protested against this new method of dealing with unwelcome immigrants. The United States Government are reported to be sending a man-of-war to Honolulu, but it is unlikely that they would do more than give the Hawaiian Republic moral support if it came to an open rupture

with Japan. The latter meantime will not go out of her way to raise a quarrel, but she will be sure to keep a sharp lookout on the actions of the Hawaiian Government in future. Nor is it likely that Japan will consent to abandon the Islands as a field for immigration because her people are not acceptable to the newly-fledged Republic.

There are not so many outlets for Japanese surplus labor that the Tokyo Government can afford to relinquish one where the conditions are so eminently favorable not alone for their remunerative employment, but also, for their efficient protection. Had the Japanese only discovered this field some 20 years earlier, there is little doubt but that the Islands would have in good time fallen under their dominion. Matters are complicated now by the presence of a large Chinese element, while the ruling element is Caucasian and the United States takes them under the Stars and Stripes. Unless, however, the American Republic sees fit to abandon its traditional policy and incorporate Hawaii into the United States, the chances are still not so very remote that this beautiful group will one day become a portion of the "Mikado's Empire."

IN THE WRONG.

Japan Mail Says Her Last Pay for R. A.

The Japan Mail of May 21st says: Some 500 Japanese laborers, who reached Honolulu in the Kina, appear to have been turned back on the same pretext as that alleged in the case of the immigrants previously rejected, namely that, although they possessed the \$50 prescribed by law, they could not be regarded as "free laborers," since they were under contract to an emigration agency, and being contract laborers, they should have obtained the previous sanction of the Hawaiian authorities, a preliminary not observed by them. It is a pretext almost deserving the epithet farcical. Originally, indeed, it may have been advanced in good faith, but that the Hawaiian Government repeated it after its utter untenability had been officially demonstrated, indicates a determination to keep out the Japanese at all hazards.

None of the rejected immigrants were contract laborers in the sense of the Hawaiian laws. A contract laborer, according to the law's definition, is a man having a hard and fast agreement with a Hawaiian estate holder to work on the latter's plantation for a term of at least two years. If an immigrant has no such agreement, but is a mere seeker for chance labor, in order to gain admission to Hawaii, he must possess a sum of \$50 by way of guarantee against the contingency of his being thrown destitute on the public's hands.

The intention of the law is plain—security against destitution—the security to take one of two forms—employment furnished by specific and tangible contract, or possession of a round sum of money. Now, the agreement that existed between the recent Japanese emigrants and the emigration company was simply an additional guarantee against helplessness. Each emigrant had paid a sum of 12 yen to the company on condition that a passage back to Japan should be provided for him in the event of his failing to find work. It was for all the world as though he had taken a return ticket, in order to safeguard himself against the risk of being left high and dry in Hawaii, without the means of finding his way home. To regard such a transaction in the light of a labor contract, as contemplated by the law, was a subterfuge so shallow as to be undeserving of serious notice.

One can conceive the bare possibility of the Hawaiian authorities advancing that pretense once, under a misapprehension as to the real nature of the agreement between the emigrants and the company, but that they should have advanced it again after that the true facts of the agreement had been made clear, indicates a blind resolve to exclude the Japanese by any means, fair or foul. Probably the policy of exclusion will prevail, if its representatives can carry the administration with them. The Japanese are too sensible to attempt to force their company on hosts so markedly reluctant. But from a legal point of view, the Hawaiians are hopelessly in the wrong, and they will have to pay for their blundering.

NO ROOM AT HOME.

Japan's Surplus Labor Must Have an Outlet.

YOKOHAMA, May 21.—It is alleged that the Japanese Government appreciates the unwisdom of attempting to forcibly open routes for emigration to countries where the influx of Asiatics has come to be regarded with strong disfavor. The United States of America, the Australian Colonies and Hawaii are examples of nations that have grown more or less hostile to the advent of Japanese laborers. After all, nations have just as much right as families to choose their own associates. If the head of a household is entitled to determine who shall live under his roof, the inhabitants of a country are entitled to determine what races shall have access to their shores. It is true that Occidental peoples have never recognized any such principle in their intercourse with Orientals.

They have always insisted that a nation has no natural right to choose between isolation and comity, and if Japan or China were to attempt to impose upon the coming of Australians and Americans, the same restrictions that Australia and the United States impose upon the immigration of Asiatics, the Western world would be profoundly shocked and thoroughly angry.

"One law for me, another for thee" is still the rule. But there is a strain of sound common sense in the minds of Japanese statesmen. They do not propose to waste their strength upon the hopeless task of unriddling that "something amiss" so often conspicuous in the world's affairs. The wiser plan is to take things as they are, not to chafe and fume because they are not as they ought to be. Mexico and Brazil are just as anxious to receive Japanese laborers as Hawaii, America

and Australia are to reject them. Let them go to Mexico and Brazil. To force their company upon unwilling nations might injure interests far more important than the fortunes of a few scores of adventures—the interests of commerce and comity.

WHY TRY FORMOSA.

YOKOHAMA, May 15.—The organization of an association to be named the Taiwan Shokumin Kyokwai is promoted by some people. The object of the association is to encourage the emigration of Japanese to Formosa and induce the natives to adopt Japanese customs and manners. At the same time it will deal with the cultivation of waste land and the promotion of various kinds of industries.

At the Oriental Congress.

YOKOHAMA, May 15.—Professor Tomii, of the College of Law, of the Imperial University, will be sent to France to attend the Oriental Congress to be held there in September next. Japan will also be represented in the Congress by Shinto and Buddhist priests.

RACE TRACK NOT S.

Some, at the Horses are Doing.

There were a great many people at the race track Sunday morning, the attraction, of course, being the working of Tom Hollinger's Margaret H. and Billy Cunningham's Gladys in preparation for the race, best 3 out of 5, to take place at Kaplani Park at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Both horses showed up well, and the various points in favor of and against each were carefully noted.

Among the other racing horses on the track during the morning were Johnny Goldsmith and Watermelon Joe.

Gus Schumann had Sympathetic's Last and Vernon on the track. The time, as recorded by a special watcher in one of the numerous algaroba trees, was as follows: Quarter, 26; half, 52; three-quarters, 1:24; mile, 1:54.

J. Ouderikirk was out with his Boswell offspring and a determined look on his face. He has a little understanding with Gus Schumann that upon Friday afternoon he can make the mile in less than three minutes. The understanding will cost one of the two men just \$50.

The two-year-old race seems to be doomed. "Annexation," by Amarino, out of Queen L., is the only two-year-old at the track. There was some talk of the Kealia stable and W. H. Cornwell and certain two-year-olds, but the talk has ceased, as the animals are not in sight. The only hope now is that the Halsteads will come to the front. The proposed two-year-old race would have proven a great event.

There are now 18 horses at the track. About half of these are runners and the remainder pacers.

The Kealia stables have three horses at the track.

It is whispered about among the treetops that a decidedly black horse will show up on the 11th or 12th of June—a very black stallion from other than Hawaiian soil. The sports are on the lookout. A thing or two has been noticed.

St. Edison has charge of the track scrapping. His time on the scraper yesterday morning could not be calculated, on account of the bothersome fractions of seconds. The first heat was something over an hour.

Five new stables and an addition to the Jockey Club pavilion give the park a better appearance. The addition to the pavilion runs up flush with the fence.

SMASH UP.

Morning Train From Honolulu Meets With Disaster.

There was an accident on the O. R. & L. yesterday morning. The train that leaves Honolulu at 6:45 a. m. was just about to enter the depot at Pearl City. Steam had been shut off and the train was fast slowing up. The switch had not been completely thrown and the engine rushed from the track, digging up the ground and smashing the cab and some of the minor parts to pieces. Engineer Cottrell was in the cab when the accident occurred and made an attempt to jump, but he was too late. Imprisoned in the cab he had the very uncomfortable feeling of hearing the thing being smashed to pieces. His escape from death was miraculous. As it was he suffered a cut hand and a bruised thigh. Fireman Toms was thrown out against an algaroba tree and, it was thought at first, badly hurt. Upon examination later, it was found that the wind had been knocked out of him and that he was bruised pretty badly.

The train from Waianae arriving just after the accident, the engine was detached and sent back after Dr. Weddick, who administered to the needs of the man.

A gang of men was set to work and the wreck cleared away as soon as possible.

The train which left Honolulu at 6:45 a. m. was made up of three flat cars, four or five coal laden cars and one passenger coach. The engine was the only part injured.

LIBEL FRENCH WINES.

Statements of American Consul Causes Sharp Correspondence.

Certain remarks passed by an American Consul, concerning "fraudulent sparkling wines" manufactured in France, has led to a lively correspondence in the United States.

C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, in his report to his Government, among other things, said: "Many of the large distillers in the North of France have been forced to close their establishments, and cheap light wines, which were formerly so popular and which Thomas Jefferson said were a great gain to the sobriety

of any country, are fast giving place to the most primitive processes, without rectification, and under no State nor municipal supervision.

"From a hygienic point of view, it is impossible to overestimate the dangers which arise from the habitual use of such alcoholic drinks as are now manufactured by farmers of France, and a great deal of which, no doubt, finds its way to the United States as 'pure wine.' It is estimated that many thousands of hectolitres of this pernicious distillation are annually exported to the United States.

"Recently the municipal laboratory of Paris, whose function it is to detect adulterations of food and drinks, caused 15,000 casks of so-called wines to be seized and destroyed. Official analysis could not detect in the whole lot a single drop of grape juice. The first report of French wine adulterations was made by Consul Agent Thomas P. Smith, stationed at Cognac, France, under date of October 16, 1880. Referring to the subject, he said: 'The principal houses I do not believe are guilty of adulteration of wines, but it exists elsewhere on a large scale, as is proved by the official report for the year, and is effected by mixing lees of wine with German and other spirits.' The principal complaints are directed against the so-called 'sparkling' wines, which have been coming into the United States as champagnes."

CRICKET SMOKER.

Immense Program to Be Presented By Local Talent.

The Honolulu Cricket Club has some splendid talent for the smoker Thursday evening. There will be vocal and instrumental music to suit the Queen's taste and a splendid time is expected.

Among the latest additions to the talent who will assist in entertaining the people are: Ernest Ross, who will render a bass solo; Theo. Wolff, the well-known zither soloist; B. L. Marx, premier violinist; and William Thompson, who will sing an English ballad. These are in addition to those mentioned in a previous issue. The tickets are selling rapidly, from the fact that the entertainment, musically and gastronomically, will be the best ever offered by the Honolulu Cricket Club. The price of admission will be \$1, and this includes everything. Pipes will be lighted at 8 o'clock.

MAY ARBITRATE.

Latest Suggestions By Japanese Newspaper Writers.

Late issues of Japanese papers contain the information that the present difficulty between Japan and Hawaii will be left to arbitration by Norway and Sweden. When the Naniwa left Yokohama it was expected that the differences would be quickly adjusted, but each delay seems to portend the end as far off as ever.

The arbitration matter appears as a suggestion, rather than an official notification of the fact.

It has been the intention of the Japanese Government ever since 1893 to have one or two cruisers here all the time, but the vessels have been used nearer home. Now that the navy has been strengthened and the number of Japanese in Hawaii so largely increased, it is quite likely that at least one Japanese war vessel will be in the harbor in the future.

Clay Pigeon Shooting.

There was a clay pigeon shoot at Kewalo Sunday, in which the following men took part: Charles Brown, Charles Wilson, Theo. Hoffman, S. G. Wilder and T. V. King. Charles Brown, with 6 out of 10, and Charles Wilson, with 5 out of 10, made the best scores of the day.

The clay-pigeon shooting will be resumed on Sunday, June 13th, and will continue each Sunday until July 1st, the date of the opening of the dove season, when the sportsmen will practice on live birds.

There were not as many out Sunday as it was expected there would be, but it is certain that there will be more out on the next occasion, as there are several who think they can beat 6 out of 10.

Pamphl Wanted.

The Historical Society has begun a catalogue of its collection of pamphlets and periodicals. Any persons who may have any pamphlets, published at the Islands, or relating to the Islands, which they are willing to give to the society for public use, are requested to send them to the Library rooms, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The society hopes to make a full collection of all such material, reports, catalogues, and public documents, as well as newspapers and magazines.

C. M. HYDE.

Honolulu, May 31, 1897.

Chanaman Snicides.

Ah Wal, a che fa player, who was convicted last week and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor for having che fa tickets in his possession, was found dead in his cell at Oahu jail Saturday morning. When the turnkey opened the door of the cell in which Ah Wal was confined he found the Chinaman hanging by a rope attached to one of the bars. He was cold and stiff, showing that the deed must have been committed during the night.

Saved From Drowning.

A Japanese child came very near drowning in the Nuuanu stream, just back of the home of Detective David Kiapa, foot of Hotel street, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The youngster had been playing in the vicinity and accidentally fell in. Lieutenant Kekai happened to be on the scene, and, jumping into the water, rescued the child from drowning.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kilauea plantation stopped grinding on Friday last.

W. H. Rice received 62 head of mules by the Aloha yesterday.

The United States gunboat Petrel arrived at Yokohama May 9th.

A Norwegian lad, 15 years old, is desirous of securing a situation.

Have you tried Malt Nutrine? Hollister Drug Company, sole agents.

The U. S. S. Adams, Gibson commander, sailed for Seattle, Wash., at 2:30 p. m. Saturday.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company has just issued a handsome catalogue for the Kamehameha Girls' School.

Sheriff Logan raided a Chinese store at Kahuku on Saturday, and captured two Chinamen and six lichee nuts of opium.

A number of native Hawaiian ministers came down from Maui and Kauai on the Claudine Saturday and W. G. Hall Sunday.

Besides a limited number of Rambler wheels received by the last steamer, E. O. Hall & Son, also received a few Christy & Ray cycle seats.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Mary A. Glavin and W. H. Rice, Jr., will be solemnized at the home of J. W. Glavin, Kaplani and Green streets, on June 8th.

"Pa Aloha" Cemetery was not forgotten on Memorial Day. The graves of Charles L. Dodge, Mrs. Carroll and several Hawaiian victims of the plague of 1895 were decorated by friends.

The sports will be out at Kaplani race track next Wednesday afternoon, for it is at that time that the race for \$500 a side will be run between W. H. Cunningham's and Tom Hollinger's horses.

Squads of the Philadelphia and Marion marines were drilled on the parade grounds in front of the Drill Shed yesterday morning. Captain Berryman of the Philadelphia marines was in command.

Parties interested in the bid to be made for the establishment of a monthly steamer service between Tahiti and other islands, can get information at the French Commissioner's office, this city.

The funeral of Mrs. Myra West, took place Friday afternoon from her late residence. There was the regular service at the house. The pall bearers were H. E. Cooper, Andrew Brown, L. L. LaPlante, W. W. Wright, W. O. Atwater and L. W. Hough.

Mr. Fukal, chief editor of the English edition of the Far East, a magazine published in Tokyo, and Mr. Tokutomi, the most famous newspaper writer of Japan, editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, are expected here from the United States on June 15th.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897, by the Hawaiian Hagey Institute. Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the other Islands or abroad. Further information can be had of Robert Swan Scrimgeour, manager, pro tem.

The boat boys wish to make it known that they stand ready to race all-comers in boats all the way from two to 14 oars, and at any time from the date of the appearance of this article. They are pining for excitement, and feel that in making the challenge as broad as above stated they will be able to secure an answer from some direction.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha, of Hilo, preached a fine sermon in Kawaiahao Church during the morning service Sunday. Its aim was directed toward the young people and the strong point dwelt upon was the danger of idleness—the temptations that beset when one's brain and hands are busy with nothing. The congregation was very attentive, and the words spoken by the young preacher from Hilo will certainly bear fruit.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne. Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every finker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F.WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here:

UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

GOUGING AFFAIR

Lieutenant Kekai Disting-
uishes Himself.

Assaults a Prisoner Whose Arms
Are Pinned to an
Iron Wall.

Lieutenant Kekai had an experience on Saturday afternoon which he will probably remember for some time to come. He had arrested a sailor named Herrickson at a Nuuanu street saloon, about 5 o'clock, and was taking him to the station house, when his prisoner resisted, and showed fight, Kekai getting a cut over the eye. The prisoner and the officer sparred for a few minutes, until assistance came, and the man was taken to the station. Jim Quinn, one of the proprietors of back stand No. 290, in speaking of the matter to a reporter of the Advertiser last night, said:

"It was the most glaring outrage I ever saw perpetrated by an officer of the Honolulu police force. My attention was attracted by seeing Lieutenant Kekai and a stranger sparring on Nuuanu street. The latter was under the influence of liquor, and at that time was unable to strike a blow, though he had evidently reached Kekai before I arrived, for he had a cut over his eye. Presently they paused, and a patrolman ran up grabbed the stranger and shook him as a dog would a rat. The man offered no resistance, and Jones took him by the arm and started to walk along with him. Just then a stranger to me, evidently a special, ran up and seized the man's left arm and commenced to punch him in the ribs, while Officer Jones held his other arm. Still the prisoner made no resistance. Lieutenant Kekai saw his opportunity, stepped out behind the prisoner, threw his arms around his head and started to gouge his eyes out with his fingers. John D. Holt saw the act and called to Kekai not to get excited, as the man was not offering to resist. Kekai paid no attention to Holt, but kept gouging. A moment later, and as they were passing young Johnson of the Honolulu Iron Works, the latter said: 'Don't gouge the poor fellow's eyes out.' This angered Kekai and he jumped for Johnson, knocking him down with his fist, at the same time remarking: '— you, you're his friend. I'll lock you up.' Johnson fell on his face, cutting his lip badly. Gus Cordes was riding along in his brake, shouting to Kekai: 'Kill the — — —; kill him.'"

"While this was going on the prisoners were not resisting. I went to the station house later to bail Johnson out, but they told me he had been released. I saw him today, and the back of his head was badly bruised, as he told me, from an assault made on him at the station house. I consider the actions of Lieutenant Kekai in this instance unwarranted and disgraceful to the Honolulu police force, and the assault made by the special when the man's arms were pinned as unwarranted. There was no crowd following, and no attempt made to rescue the prisoner. Gus Cordes' language was worse than that for which men have been arrested and fined for using"

AT MOLOKAI.

Board of Health Makes Semi-Annual Inspection.

President W. O. Smith, Dr. N. B. Emerson, C. A. Brown and L. D. Kehio of the Board of Health went to Molokai Thursday evening on the Iwalei, and paid their semi-annual visit to the settlement. They returned late last night. Accompanying them were Surgeon F. A. Heslow and Assistant Surgeon R. K. Smith of the Philadelphia. Surgeon C. P. Begg of the Marion, Surgeon T. Kavano of the Naniwa, several prominent physicians of Honolulu. Bishop G. Raneort, a limited number of officers of the war vessels in port and private citizens and representatives of the Japan and local press.

The Iwalei arrived off Kalaupapa at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A good northerly swell was on, and the landing at 7 o'clock was exciting. The party was met at the wharf by the Kalaupapa band, 15 pieces. They at once proceeded to the Government house, where horses were in waiting to convey them about the settlement. The Bishop Home for Girls was first visited. There are 124 people in the Home, 70 of whom are girls. The rest are women, who are feeble and are unable to care for themselves.

The buildings, under the care of the Sisters, are in excellent condition. The 11 cottages, each capable of housing 10 inmates comfortably, are well ventilated and sunny. In front of each cottage and about the quadrangle the variety of blossoms give a beauty to the scene. Many of the women and girls were in the quaint little church, where the Bishop of Papanohi was holding mass. Later, they returned to the main school room and gathered eagerly about the piano. Professor Berger's harmonium entertainment was fully appreciated.

They were as delighted with the music as with C. A. Brown's trick and James Blevins' riddle. Mr. Brown took his bicycle with him on the trip, the first to put in its appearance in the settlement. Whenever he stirred yesterday he had a crowd of delighted children following.

After completing the tour of the buildings at the Bishop Home, the party left for the Baldwin School for Boys at Kalawao. The school is in the best of condition, and the boys and the Brothers in charge deserve great credit for the beauty of the surroundings.

The place once occupied by the school was rescued from its former wild state only by persistent effort. The rocks were all cleared, trees were set out, and the spacious center of the quadrangle, around which are the cottages for the 122 boys, has been turfed over. The greater part of the turf was brought a distance of nearly a mile. It is neatly trimmed and well watered. The garden plot in the rear of the main building is now under cultivation.

The Baldwin School now has a band. Professor Berger organized the band six months ago on a previous trip, and a concert was given yesterday. The instruments were donated. The 14 members of the band were applauded for their music. The only thing the members regret is that they haven't suits. The band members at Kalaupapa have suits, the money for which was generously subscribed by residents of Honolulu. New suits for the entire band, comprising a white cap, white suit and serge suit, would cost about \$200.

President Smith, of the Board, in thanking the boys for their music, promised to call the attention of the public to their need through the newspapers. Subscriptions to such a fund, if left at any of the local newspaper offices, will be forwarded and due credit given.

The Board then inspected the nursery and gardens, where experiments are being made in the growth of trees. There is little or no firewood in the settlement, and very few trees of any description. Some 5,000 trees, raised from seed, are now growing in the nursery and in the gardens, and it is probable that in a few years' time there will be no scarcity of firewood if the different families devote a small amount, but continued care to their growth.

The party returned to the house at Kalaupapa, where lunch was served. Later in the afternoon the Board held a meeting, and at 5 o'clock the party left for Honolulu.

MEMORIAL DAY.

[Dedicated to the G. A. R.]

There's a flutter of flags and streamers gay,
In afar-off Hawaii's Isle, today;
And loud, in Honolulu's sunlit street,
Is the rattle of drums and the tramp of feet.

'Tis a day of bright blossoms and memories sweet,
Which here, in Hawaii, all nations will greet;
As they mingle together, alike to perfume
The warriors' grave and the citizens' tomb.

And wherever, today, sleeps America's brave,
A wreath is descending for every grave,
As if God's good angels, in many a crown,
Had woven the garlands and showered them down.

Flowers of magnolia the South bring-eth forth,
And twines them, today, with the rose of the North;
While here, in these beautiful Isles of the Sea,
Flora's treasures unstinted are placed tenderly.

And should there be found, in some lonely spot,
A mound yet unmarked, the marble forgot,
'Tis there, with a sigh, we may tenderly lay
A memorial of love, in sweet flowers of May.

But, if is forgotten, some mound on the hills,
A grave unremembered, some unknown hero fills,
God above it will hang, when the night curtain lowers
A star-spangled banner sublimer than ours.

FRANK GODFREY.

Honolulu, May 29, 1897.

California Pure Food.

The "Pure Food Law" in California, while working hardships on grocers who have a large stock of the goods, is having beneficent effect upon the public health. Publicity is given the result of the chemist's investigation, and the consumers learn, through the press, the names of adulterated goods. Following is the latest report:

Tomato catsup, sold by William Cluff & Co.; is deficient in solids and contains coal tar color and salicylic acid.

Star strawberry jelly, made by F. Saunderson from "Emporium"; is apple jelly artificially colored.

"Paskola," a flesh-forming and artificially digested food, made by the Pre-digested Food Company, New York, consists of commercial glucose with a small quantity of acid phosphate of lime.

Ocean brand condensed milk is deficient in butter fat, and evidently made from partially skimmed milk.

Currant jelly, from Alvarado Packing Company, Alameda County, Cal.; is compounded of three-quarters apple jelly and one-quarter currant jelly.

Ancient Polynesia.

SYDNEY, April 27.—Mr. F. W. Christian, who 18 months ago, under the auspices of the Polynesian Society of New Zealand, left to explore the ruins of the Caroline and other islands of the Pacific, has returned to Sydney. At all the places he visited he found extensive traces of Chinese and Japanese works, and was successful in securing many ethnological specimens, comprising numerous weapons and tools. As a result of explorations he is satisfied that in the past an extensive trade was carried on through the Islands between China and Central America. He claims to have established a chain of evidence pointing to the existence of an old civilization that will explain the ancient civilization in Central America. Extensive inquiries

were made as to the traditions of the Islanders, and many discoveries were made concerning the early history of the Malays with regard to migration, all proving that the Torres Straits route to the Pacific was not taken, but that voyages were made to many of the Caroline Islands.

University Club.

The Executive Committee of the University Club held a meeting yesterday and decided to hold its semi-annual meeting and banquet, Thursday evening, June 24th. An invitation will be extended to Gen. A. S. Hartwell to address the gathering. Two new members were admitted to membership: George A. Davis, L.L.B., Boston University, and Robert B. A. Victoria, University Ph.D., University of Illinois.

Pure Blood

is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure blood, strengthens the nerves, sharpens the appetite, removes that tired feeling, and makes life worth living. Thousands of people have testified to the healing virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their letters come in every post. There's no attempt at theory. They all assert the great fact, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Weak, Weary Women

who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, SUGAR-COATED, EASY TO TAKE

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.



EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.



CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.



WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

H. Hackfeld & Co.

"Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks 'Paul Isenberg' and 'C. O. Pfleger' from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

—or—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, S'erve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole skins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap pin Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIRKE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury Sores.

Cures Cancerous Sores.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25 Cts., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1 1/2 each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

That is a very old-fashioned saying which declares that "What can't be cured must be endured." Of course, it is old-fashioned, for in this enlightened age we do not consider any "What" incurable while it exists. We need only to run over the list of rest-cure and water-cure, mind-cure and faith-cure, grape-cure and gold-cure to be assured that the modern version of the old saw is "Naught endure, but all cure."

For all these various cures there are cure-houses, as the Germans name these homes where sane living is compulsory. The doctors, however, call them by a long-tailed Latin word that the average man has some trouble in pronouncing. The average man's ideas of the spelling and definition, too, are enveloped in a mist so thick as to call for a fog-bell and a lighthouse. If you, gentle reader, whom of course I do not catalogue as an average man—if you have not looked up the pedigree of the word, you call it, in all likelihood, sanitarium, or sanatorium. (If you call it sanitarium or sanatorium, don't. Both these ways are absolutely wrong.) Sanitarium is the more popular of the two correct terms, to judge from sign-boards and magazine and newspaper advertisements.

So far I have come, and at this point I must pause. I find that I have set out on a genuine Quixotic expedition, that of annihilating sanitarium once for all, because my beloved Stormonth says that only sanitarium is correct. "Though both are derived from the Latin, *sanare*, to heal, *sanatory* properly signifies 'conducive to health,' and is applied to curative measures after health is lost, while *sanitary* has the more general sense of, 'pertaining to health,' and is applied to preventive measures."

Alas, I discovered that Stormonth is not the "office dictionary" and I realize that the Standard Dictionary costs too much to disown it utterly. My grievance is, that the Standard is not as dogmatic as Stormonth is explicit. It quotes both words as interchangeable. So Stormonth leads, after all. But I will seek more light on the subject.

The New English Dictionary has not yet reached S. I believe, at any rate, it has not yet reached me. As for Webster and Worcester, in so far as I can discover, they carry their heads in the skies, serenely unconscious of marshy exhalations arising from any confusion between 'arium' and 'orium.' They give me no more help than the average man, and he cannot be accused of discriminating, whatever else his faults may be.

So there you are! I cannot guide you out of the fog unless you will look to Stormonth, my particular beacon. To be sure, he points to such extremes as, hostile, matrimony, and sheddool, but then he is consistent, and when he says sanatorium I accept his decision. And so must you, unless you quote some other guide and pronounce it sanitarium, or unless you embody the two words in sanitaorium, or shirk all responsibility whatever by saying cure-house. SIBYL.

Filters at Punahou Preparatory.

In no school of this city is the health of the pupils more carefully guarded than in the Punahou Preparatory. Special attention is given to the purity of the drinking water. The Atkins' Carbon filters, which have been in use since the cholera epidemic of September, 1895, have recently been replaced by the "Eclipse Water Filter," which comes as near clearing the drinking water from any impurities as is possible for any filter to accomplish. It consists of a large, metallic cylinder, containing a porous earthen receiver. As the water from the pipes is forced from the outer cylinder into the earthen receiver, all impurities remain on the outside of the receiver and can readily be removed with a brush or can be burned out if necessary. The water is drawn from a faucet at the top of the filter and is thus protected from silt by gravity.

Police Shoot Well.

The police pistol team has done some very creditable shooting during the last month. The last scores will be shot on Monday. Following is the record of the month of May, up to date, the distance being 30 yards:

Parker	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	47
Kekai	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	45
Wells	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	45
Renken	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	45
Fernandes	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	45
Kaimhau	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	43
Puhl	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	42
Kalaikini	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	42
Edwards	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	42
Kanlu-a	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	41
Total									438

Chat With a Crimean He.

The Dorset Chronicle publishes an interview with Mr. F. R. Everett, a veteran of the Crimea, and with his wife.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Everett, to a compliment on the husband's looks, "except that my husband used to get bronchitis and asthma in the winter, he is very well."

"When invalid out of the Royal Navy," said Mr. Everett, "I was sent, mate in the Coastguard cruisers. I served on the Hannibal and the Sanspareil. My breath trouble was caused by the fogs. My cabin close to the engines was hot, and when I went up to the bridge in the heavy snow, it was go-

ing from one extreme to another. That finished me up."

"When he has had his cough," Mrs. Everett said, "I have thought that his breath would be gone entirely. He could not stand. It has frightened me very much. I had heard of the cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and so I said, 'we'll try them.' That was just after Christmas. I took them, too, for rheumatism. I had had rheumatism dreadfully in my right leg, and the pain was most excruciating; but that is all gone, thanks to the Pills."

Mr. Everett, taking up the thread of the story, added, "My sister-in-law has been taking them too for erysipelas."

"Yes," said Mrs. Everett, "she had an eye inflamed, owing to poor blood, for two years. Then she took Dr. Williams' Pills. The inflammation disappeared, and the eye is well."

Mrs. Everett said that they all found benefit before they had finished the first box. "And bear in mind," she continued, "that the first box was divided between three of us." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and sciatica; impoverished and vitiated the blood, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, anaemia, pale complexion, loss of appetite, palpitation, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Japanese Stepped Upon.

About 3:30 p. m. Saturday, while H. B. M.'s Commissioner Hawes was driving along behind his team of grays at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets a Japanese ran across in front of the animals, was struck by one of them, and, being thrown to the ground, was stepped upon in the region of the abdomen. The horses were going along very slowly, and the fault was entirely that of the Japanese, who seemed to lose his head when he came suddenly before the horses. Mr. Hawes got out of his carriage, had the man helped in and drove him to a physician's office, where it was found that the scare had been worse than the hurt. Medical assistance was rendered and the man made comfortable.

Gay's Launch

The gasoline launch for the Gays of Kauai was taken out early Friday afternoon by Charles Gay and others. The James Makee went out something like three hours later, but did not see the launch anywhere on the trip to the Garden Isle. When the steamer arrived in Koloa and gave out the news that the launch had started, of course all hands were on the lookout. When Saturday came and no launch, there was great excitement. There was talk of keeping the James Makee and sending her out after the boat, but at 2:30 p. m. the launch was sighted off Koloa. The Makee left half an hour later.

Quarantine Notes.

J. D. McVeigh and his corps of guards will go back to the quarantine station today.

The Ooptic will bring a large number of Chinese today.

Not much rifle practice has been indulged in lately.

The lot of 38 Manchurians who were released Saturday with the remainder of the immigrants, are a powerful lot of fellows and the largest that have ever arrived in Honolulu.

Hard Pullers.

The tug-of-war tournament is now the talk of the strong men of all nationalities in the city. Each maintains that it can put forth a team strong enough to win over all others. A couple of the teams were practicing in the pavilion, at the corner of Beretania and Alakea streets last evening. The Portuguese have some very strong men in Honolulu, and their's is the next entry that is looked for.

Australia's New Winches.

The steamer Australia has been fitted with new friction cargo winches, double acting, which will enable her to handle freight in 50 per cent less time than heretofore.

These winches have reversing links and are quite noiseless. They were built by the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco, of which R. Catton is the Honolulu agent.

Railway Accident.

Jim Doyle, yard master of the O. R. & L. Co., while switching cars on Saturday, had one of his fingers badly mashed. Dr. Wayson was called and dressed the wound.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Bicycles, Ammunition, Firearms, Furniture, Books, and all other goods. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 1,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu, ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Labaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukoua, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday .. June 8 Tuesday .. Sep. 21
Friday .. June 18 Friday .. Oct. 1
Tuesday .. June 29 *Tuesday .. Oct. 12
*Friday .. July 9 Friday .. Oct. 22
Tuesday .. July 20 Tuesday .. Nov. 2
Friday .. July 30 *Friday .. Nov. 12
*Tuesday .. Aug. 10 Tuesday .. Nov. 23
Friday .. Aug. 20 Friday .. Dec. 3
Tuesday .. Aug. 31 *Tuesday .. Dec. 14
*Friday .. Sep. 10 Thursday .. Dec. 23

Will call at Pohnoki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukoua and Kawahae same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Labaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday .. June 4 Tuesday .. Sep. 28
Tuesday .. June 15 Friday .. Oct. 8
Friday .. June 25 Tuesday .. Oct. 19
Tuesday .. July 6 Friday .. Oct. 29
Friday .. July 16 Tuesday .. Nov. 9
Tuesday .. July 27 Friday .. Nov. 30
Friday .. Aug. 6 Tuesday .. Nov. 30
Tuesday .. Aug. 17 Friday .. Dec. 10
Friday .. Aug. 27 Tuesday .. Dec. 21
Tuesday .. Sep. 7 Friday .. Dec. 31
Friday .. Sep. 17

Will call at Pohnoki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

S. S. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM.		THERM.		WIND.	REL. HUM.	CLOUDS.	SEA.	MOON.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min.	Max.					
Mon	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Tues	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Wed	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Thurs	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Fri	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Sat	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4
Sun	29.80	29.80	68	82	ENE	4	4	4	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide.		Low Tide.		Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.		
Mon	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Tues	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Wed	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Thurs	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Fri	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Sat	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16
Sun	4:17	3:00	8:12	11:35	5:17	7:16

New moon May 31 at 11:50 a. m.
The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all parts in the group are in local time to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.
The Standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.



The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

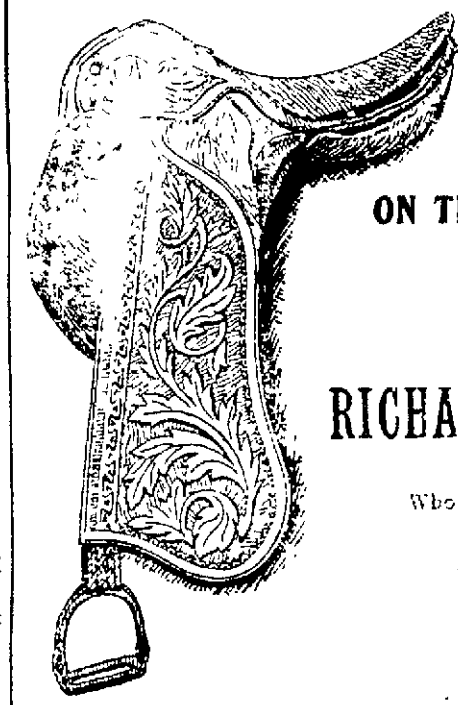
Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. W. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. FOREIGN DEPOT: AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery,
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering,
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

READ THE ADVERTISER

75 Cents a Month.

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IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

End Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills. Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of
Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896,
£12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed .. 2,750,000
Paid up Capital .. 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds .. 2,601,016 2 3
3—Life and Annuity Funds .. 3,144,614 19 6
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

SUGAR ON LANAI

Experimental Plot Returns Good Results.

WAILUKU COURT ON JUNE 2

Weekly News Budget From Maui.

Talk of Candidates for Representatives at September Election.

MAUI, May 28.—The Wailuku jury term will begin on Wednesday, June 2d, with the native jury on duty. The most important case on the calendar is that of the alleged murderers of the Japanese interpreter of Spreckelsville.

The three natives accused of the murder of the Chinese storekeeper at Kamalo, Molokai, will be tried in Honolulu in August, instead of in Wailuku in June, in order to give the defendants more time to arrange their case.

Apologies of the Molokai affair, a stone as large as one's head was used to crush the poor "pake's" skull. This blood-stained piece of evidence is at present in Pukoo Court House, much to the horror of the jailer's wife, who after dark is in constant terror lest this relic of the murder will burst through the thin partition into the next apartment, which is occupied by the caretaker of the jail. It is said that night times some of the residents run their horses furiously past the scene of the late murder.

During the last four or five months several acres of cane have been planted on Lanai. This cane, which is irrigated by pumping water with small pumps, is doing finely, and will be exhibited to the capitalists who (so it is rumored) will return with Fred Hayselden about the 1st of June. Rumor also states that the plantation will be capitalized at \$250,000 and that R. D. Welbridge will be manager if all goes serenely and abrogation is far distant. The land on Lanai is most excellent, and there is said to be a plentiful supply of water. Another plantation dependent upon the continuance of the treaty is one to be started at Kamalo, Molokai, by the McCriston Bros. and others.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock's ranch at Kalunaha, Molokai, is to be fenced and stocked with some fine cattle.

The District Magistrate of Makawao has sentenced to one year's imprisonment Lim Cheon, the Kula Chinese, who stabbed two fellow-countrymen in the back recently.

There is some talk in political circles about candidates for Representatives in the September election. In Hana Sam Kaa, ex-District Magistrate, is mentioned; in Wailuku, Lawyer Waiwalele is talked of; and in Lahaina another lawyer, David Kahalela, is in the field.

The evenings of the 21st, 22d and 24th, Japanese acrobats gave exhibitions in Lahaina. After exhibiting in Hana they will depart for the Coast.

The entertainment given Wednesday evening by Lahaina teachers at the residence of Hon. W. Y. Horner, passed off most satisfactorily.

The farce, "Economic Boomerang," in which Mesdames Abbot and Decoto, Miss May Hayselden, Messrs. Dickinson, Reavis and Harold Hayselden had parts, was a great success.

A "Chalk Talk" by Mr. Rosecrans was also much enjoyed.

The mother, brother and sister of Manager Boone of Spreckelsville are new arrivals on Maui.

Manager Lowrey of Ewa has been the guest of J. W. Colville of Paia, during the week.

By Wednesday's Claudine, G. P. Wilder and friends came to Maui on a shooting trip.

Dr. Goodhue of Wailuku is quite sick with a gripple.

P. B. Aiken of San Francisco will be associated with Dr. R. L. Moore in the practice of dentistry for several months. They are at present in Paia.

Thirty-nine arrivals of steamers is the record of Lahaina during the month of April. It is no unusual event for five or more steam vessels to put in appearance during a single night.

The Claudine towed the Lurline to sea this morning.

The offer buoy, off Kaimakulani, Molokai, is under several fathoms of water. It should be speedily placed in proper position, otherwise it is most dangerous to catch a steamer during the hours of darkness.

The weather. The temperature and drought of summer.

OFFER TO TRADE

Sugar Men Have a New Threat in Reserve.

WASHINGTON, May 16. A new danger threatens the Coast items in the tariff bill. The power of the sugar trust to do harm is now the question on which depends the fate of the present schedules.

An intimation has been given the Western Senators who are outspoken in their opposition to the bill's terms as to sugar, that if they continue to press their views in opposition to the sugar people, their interests will be made the subject of reprisals. This information was carried to one Coast Senator, who considers that it is an

attempt to frighten him from his course in opposition to the existing schedule. He does not believe the trust has power in the Senate now to secure any changes it may desire to dictate in the bill.

The greatest danger comes in citrus fruits. There is so much opposition to the advance in the rates on them that a fight on the cent rate will likely result in the loss of what has been gained. Senator Aldrich, who is the sponsor for the sugar schedule, is against the citrus fruit men, and has so declared to the California Senators.

In the event that this opposition takes an active form, the struggle to hold on the present figures will be made interesting by the fact that both Perkins and White are fortifying themselves by forming coalitions with other Western men who expect to have struggles on their hands.

There is a report that some of the men interested in the present sugar schedule have given the friends of Hawaiian reciprocity to understand that they will consider an offer to trade that feature of the Dingley bill for votes in favor of the compound duty as contemplated by the present bill. Those who are at work to secure a continuance of the treaty provision in the bill are endeavoring to have a hearing accorded them by the full Finance Committee to see if they cannot have the treaty proviso of the House bill put in by the committee on the floor. Hearings are being given on this subject by the Democrats.

One member of the committee said it was probable that the Democratic substitute for the sugar schedule would contain the reciprocity clause despite the opposition of the Louisiana Senators.

Australian Federation.

MELBOURNE, May 8.—The Acting Premier has appointed the Government Statistician and the leading officer in the Treasury, Customs, Income Tax and Postal Departments a committee to investigate and report on the financial proposals of the Federation Convention Bill. The Railway Commissioners will also supply a report dealing with the railway question.

A statement emanating from Tasmania has been published that when the second meeting of the Federation Convention opens in Sydney on the 2d of September it will be adjourned for a month, but this is regarded as absurd, from the fact that the Victorian elections take place in October and November, and that the convention must be closed in time for the campaign. Mr. King, who will preside at the Sydney meeting, Sir R. Baker continuing as chairman of the committee and Mr. Blackmore as clerk. The view of some of the South Australian delegates is that the referendum on the Constitution should follow that of New South Wales and Victoria.

CANADA NOT HOSTILE.

Sir Donald Smith Talks on the Canadian Tariff.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said he was hopeful that fast steamships between Canada and Great Britain would be running within two years.

In regard to the tariff propositions submitted to the Parliament at Ottawa, Sir Donald Smith said that it was nothing but the accentuation of Canada's attachment to Great Britain, with which country she desires the closest possible commercial relations. Certainly, he added, it was prompted by no feeling of hostility to the United States, with which country Canada is eager for real reciprocity.

DOUBTS THE STORY OF ESTHER.

Rev. Dr. Gladden Opens Up Another Biblical Battle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9.—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in a discourse at his church to-night on the scriptural book of Esther declared he was unable to regard the writer of it as inspired by God, or to believe that the teachings of the book could have been approved by Christ. He very much doubted that the event related in the book ever took place. The chief service of the book was a dark background, against which the virtues of subsequent Christian times were to stand out the more clearly to view.

Against Chinese-Made Cigars.

The San Francisco Trade and Labor Alliance has joined with the cigar-makers in their fight against Chinese and tenement-house-made cigars. At a meeting, held recently, resolutions were adopted fully committing the alliance to assist in the struggle every way in its power. The resolutions set out the danger to health from cigars made under the conditions that prevail in Chinese cigar factories; the unequal competition to which white cigar-makers are subjected, and assert that, by reason of the prevailing employment of Chinese in this city, there is an annual loss of \$12,000,000 in the volume of business that would otherwise be transacted here.

Postal Congress Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The general committee of the Postal Congress is rapidly completing its work, and it is expected to report to the Congress on Wednesday or Thursday. The committee voted today on matters relating to the parcels post.

To Robert McKim.

YOKOHAMA, May 15. The Japanese tea merchants of Yokohama propose to send a telegram to President McKim, asking for the repeal of the proposed heavy duty on tea.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WAVE.

The Alameda, due June 3d, is the next steamer from the Coast.

On the 33d Chinese who came on the Copie yesterday, 531 were placed in quarantine, and the remaining four being European steerage passengers, were released.

The Fern Chinese will all be released today. There are 190 altogether, this number being divided into 25 with unexpiration permits, 29 with passports, etc., 1 naturalized and 139 with contracts.

The American ship Sasquehanna, Sewall master, weighed anchor Saturday morning and sailed for New York with a full cargo of sugar from W. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refinery Company.

The American schooner Aloha, Dabel master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 23 days from San Francisco. Light winds and calms were experienced throughout the trip. The Aloha brought 1,800 tons of general merchandise and 70 head of live stock.

The American ship Louisiana, Thos. Halcrow master, arrived in port early Sunday morning, 67 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 2,018 tons of coal. Fine weather, with contrary winds, was experienced most of the way. Captain Halcrow is accompanied by his wife. The Louisiana left Newcastle March 23d.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf about 7 a. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by C. Lacy Goodrich, the purser: Left Hong Kong May 11, 1897, arrived at Shanghai May 14th, left Shanghai May 15th, arrived Nagasaki May 16th, left Nagasaki May 17th, arrived Kobe May 18th, left Kobe May 19th, arrived Yokohama May 20th, left Yokohama May 22d, arrived Honolulu May 31st at 3:44 a. m. Time, 9 days, 9 hours and 45 minutes. The above passage establishes the O. & O. record up to date, heretofore held by the Doric. The Coptic brought three cabin and 538 steerage (Chinese) for this port, making a total of 541.

BORN.

BROWN.—At Walkiki, May 27, 1897, to the wife of J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.
U. S. S. Marion, Cook, San Francisco.
H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.

This List Does Not Include Coasters.
Cerberus, Paul Isenberg, Wuhlman, Liverpool.
Am ship Reaper, Young, Newcastle.
Pr bkine Ensenada, Toyes, Newcastle.
Am bark Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend.
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco.
Am. bktn. Echo, Foye, Newcastle.
Eng. bark Helen Denny, Smith, Newcastle.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.
Am. schr. Viking, Peterson, Washington Island.
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Puget Sound.
Am. ship Louisiana, Thos. Halcrow, Newcastle.
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr Novelly, Newcastle.....Due
Bk Iolani, New York.....June 20
Bark Martha Davis, Frisco.....Due
Bktn. W. H. Diamond, Frisco.....Due
O. S. S. Alameda, Frisco.....June 3

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 28.
Smr Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Saturday, May 29.
Schr. Moi Wahine, from Hamakua.
Smr Wailaleale, Parker, from Kauai ports.

Smr Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii.
Smr Kaena, Wilson, from ports on Oahu.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Smr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Smr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Sunday, May 30.
Smr Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii.

Smr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Smr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Smr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Am. ship Louisiana, Halcrow, from Newcastle.

Monday, May 31.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, from China and Japan.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 28.
Smr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Smr James Makee, Tullett, for Kaena.

Smr. Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Smr. Lehua, Nye, for Olowahu and Kakaiaua.

Am. bark Ceylon, Calhoun, for Port Townsend.

S. S. Amaraopora, Cameron, for Puget Sound.

Saturday, May 29.
Am. ship Sasquehanna, Sewall, for New York.

U. S. S. Adam, Gibson, for Seattle, Wash.

Monday, May 31.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for San Francisco.

Smr Iwakani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honolulu and Kakaiaale.

Smr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Smr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Smr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Smr. Kaala, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kakaia, at 4 p. m.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for ports on Kauai, at 5 p. m.

Smr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Smr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kaena, at 4 p. m.

Smr Wailaleale, Parker, for Nawiliwili, Kilauea, Kailihwai and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Hawaii, per smr. Noeau, May 29.—Mrs. Kampster and 22 on deck.

From Kauai, per smr. Wailaleale, May 29.—Rev. S. Kadi, Miss Julia K. Dolron and 26 on deck.

From Kaena, per smr. James Makee, May 29.—R. C. Spalding, Mrs. Lindemann, Long Kee and 14 on deck.

From Hawaii, per smr. Helene, May 30.—Capt. J. A. King, W. E. Rowell, Dr. Derby and J. Frobes.

From Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, May 30.—H. R. Baldwin, A. Dreier, A. Dreier, Jr., H. Wellsbroth, J. H. Cummings, C. Bosse, J. O'fergett, J. M. Lydgate, H. Labents, Miss M. Bechert, Rev. K. P. Kahaleole, Rev. G. B. Hanalei, Rev. R. Wailaleale, Rev. G. L. Kapa, Judge J. K. Kapilani, Miss P. Chairman, J. M. Faustino and 37 on deck.

From Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, May 29.—G. P. Wilder, C. H. W. Norton, Miss M. C. Beckwith, A. F. Cooke, W. J. Lowrey, Dr. R. I. Moore, J. Winter, Rev. E. M. Hanuna, J. K. Josepa, Mrs. Kaubi Maha, Rev. J. Kaliko, Rev. H. K. Makekau, Rev. J. Oisabe, Monalei and son, J. K. Keauuni, Rev. A. Pall, J. G. Rothwell and 45 on deck.

From Oahu ports, per smr. Kaala, May 29.—Mrs. George Weight.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, May 31.—O. B. Spalding, Mrs. O. B. Spalding, M. Miyamoto, Through: Mr. and Mrs. W. Alexander, E. Arden, Miss C. J. Bockel, Major Ryxbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Broadbent, Dr. and Mrs. Busted and Infant, C. P. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Master Chapin, D. Chauvassayness, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cochran, S. Coe, Surgeon Major Havelock Charles, Thomas J. Cowie, U. S. N.; Mrs. M. A. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dare, Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Elterich and three children, T. S. Hollis, Mrs. Joseph W. Hobson, Dr. Conrad Immerwahr, Mrs. M. Immerwahr, M. Lamadrid, Mr. Lamadrid, Miss Lay, J. F. Miller, Mrs. G. A. Marsh, James T. W. McArthur, Dr. McDougall, Bishop and Mrs. John McKim, Miss Onativia, Mrs. W. H. Osborn and maid, Mrs. A. P. Peck and two children, Mr. Peck, Yeong Wai Pun and family, Archdeacon Page, Mrs. Page and five children, Master L. C. Porter, A. Sheldon, J. D. Sidebottom, A. Shewan, Mrs. W. S. Stone, two children and maid, C. Terry, Alb. Thofehr, Dr. and Mrs. Eduardo Wilde and maid, R. H. Wright, Rev. Henry Woods, Miss E. G. Wyckoff, Miss H. G. Wyckoff, E. A. Wilhelm, Prince Eul Wha.

From San Francisco, per schr. Aloha, May 31.—F. F. McCullough and wife, A. B. Brown and F. West.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per smr. Kinan, May 28.—Volcano: Miss L. Friberg, Mr. Tehani and son. Way ports: Mrs. K. R. G. Wallace, Mrs. F. Spencer and two daughters, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Doherty, Mrs. Silva, J. G. Rothwell, Rev. H. H. Brand, A. Michaltschke and daughter, Mrs. Conkley, Mrs. Chang Kwong, Mrs. Achee, Mrs. Ahfoo, William White, C. W. Dickey, Miss Dickey, Mrs. Achilles and three children and 95 on deck.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, May 31.—Col. Z. S. Spalding, Otis B. Spalding, Miss L. Pears, Miss B. Doyle, Henry S. Kip, W. R. Kip, Morgan Davis, Mr. Wileman, H. V. Diskenson and S. Hote.

For New York, per ship W. H. Macy, May 24.—59,158 bags sugar, weighing 7,130,458 (3,565 435-2000 tons), and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refining Co.

For San Francisco, per bark R. P. Rithet, May 26.—22,801 bags sugar, weighing 4,036,191 lbs., valued at \$111,259.02, and shipped as follows: 6,835 bags by T. H. Davies & Co. and 4,753 by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.; 6,013 do by C. Brewer & Co. and 15,200 do by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, May 27.—1 bx. glass samples by J. T. Waterhouse, Co. to Dominion Express Co.; 111 behs. bananas by E. L. Marshall to Wilson Bros.; 202 empty beer kegs, 339 crates pineapples, D. McLean to Martin & Robertson; M. W. McChesney & Sons and E. W. Jordan to Osmund, Skines, Co.; J. W. Goodwin Co. and Wilson Bros.; Geo. Andrews to A. Theodore; 3 pkgs. household goods; 20 bags coffee by T. H. Davies & Co. to order; 20 behs. bananas by Geo. Andrews to A. Theodore. Cargo valued at \$,620.43.

For Port Townsend, per S. S. Amaraopora, May 28.—200 tons ballast, 19 crates pineapples, 109 behs. bananas, shipped by D. McLean to order.

For New York, per ship Sasquehanna, May 28.—65,322 bags sugar, weighing 8,195,432 lbs. (4,097 1432-2000 tons), and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refining Co.

Exports.

For San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, May 24.—8,798 bags sugar, weighing 109,975 lbs. (549 1750-2000 tons), valued at \$33,498 and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

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FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE	LEAVE
From San Francisco or Vancouver—	For San Francisco or Vancouver—
Alameda.....June 3	Australia.....June 2
Batavia.....June 5	Gaelic.....June 20
Peru.....June 15	Moana.....June 24
Aorangi.....June 22	Warrimoo.....June 24
Australia.....June 29	Peking.....June 30
Mariposa.....July 1	Australia.....June 29
Warrimoo.....July 16	Alameda.....July 22
Australia.....July 24	Miowera.....July 24
Moana.....July 29	Australia.....July 28
Australia.....Aug. 17	Mariposa.....Aug. 19
Alameda.....Aug. 26	Australia.....Aug. 26

SITUATION WANTED.

A young Norwegian lad, 15 years old, 12 years in this country, 5 years at Punahou, writing a good hand, desires a position in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Willing to work. Apply to H. M. VON HOLT, Merchant street. 4624-1f 1868-2w

WAIKAEA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on May 26th, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.....Mr. Theo. H. Davies Vice-President.....Mr. Alexander Young Treasurer.....Mr. F. M. Swamy Secretary.....Mr. E. W. Holdsworth Auditor.....Mr. T. R. Keyworth

CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary pro tem. Honolulu, May 27th, 1897. 1867-3t

NOTICE.

Know all men by this notice, that all persons are hereby notified not to go and enter into and maliciously destroy all our rights in and upon those lands belonging to us, known by the name of S. W. Makaike at Honouliuli, N. Kona, Hawaii, conveyed to Victorino Olera by lease, which lease was duly assigned to me. Those who have animals upon the land of S. W. Makaike are hereby notified to remove them immediately from said land, and ten days are given to you to do this; and if the ten days are passed, they shall be taken and impounded in the Government Pound.

Dated May 17, 1897. JUN HEE. Kainaliu, N. Kona, Hawaii. 1867-2t

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 1.7-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$50,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows: